The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT EUROPEAN NEWS.

Two Days Later by the Melita off Cape Race.

Fall of the Bourbon Dynasty in Naples.

Intervention of Sardinia---Thirty Thousand Troops Sent into the Country.

CONTINUED INSURRECTIONS.

Object of the Mission of Mr. Lindsay to the United States.

Commencement of Hostilities in China.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Sept. 14.

The Cunard screw-steamship *Melita*, from Liverpool Wednesday, 5th inst., arrived off Cape Race this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, *en route* for Halifax and New-York. She was intercepted by the Associated Press news-yacht, and the news-dispatch obtained.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 4th, and the *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, at Liverpool on the same day.

AFFAIRS IN NAPLES.

INTERVENTION BY SARDINIA—END OF THE BOURBON DYNASTY.

Sardinia was about to interfere at Naples. It was reported that Gen. LA MARMORA was about to leave for Naples with 30,000 troops, the object being *to prevent Naples becoming a prey to anarchy in view of the fall of the Bourbon Dynasty.*

All disposable vessels of the Sardinian Navy were to be sent to Naples, and military preparations were more rigorous in Piedmont.

The Sardinian Government was hiring every available transport, and it was said that if a rapid conveyance of so large a force would be found impossible, the Pope would be asked to allow passage through his dominions.

The province of Terra Di Lavoro had risen in insurrection. Bands of insurgents had united, and were marching on Campo Basso.

There was nothing further as to GARIBALDI's movements, than that he was at Montelleone.

It was reported that the Neapolitan Ministers had tendered their resignations, but that they were not accepted.

The King of Naples is to pay an indemnification of three million francs for French losses at the bombardment of Palermo.

It was asserted that the prohibition placed on the departure of volunteers from the Sardinian States had been removed.

It was rumored that the Cabinet at Turin had agreed to prevent any invasion of the States of the Church.

The French garrison at Rome was to be increased by 2,500 men.

Ancona has been declared in a state of siege and the Papal delegate recalled.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Observer* qualifies the statement that LINDSAY visits America in an authoritative capacity. It says his journey is a private one, but, as one of the representatives of the shipping interests, he has consented to use his influence to induce the American Government to negotiate for the adjustment of various matters pertaining to the shipping interests, and the British Government, being desirous of facilitating these views, has furnished LINDSAY with all correspondence connected with the subject, that has passed between the two countries.

At a collision on the East Lancashire Railroad, of two excursion trains, eleven persons were killed and nineteen badly wounded. Many were also slightly wounded.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress had reached Chamonix and were enthusiastically received.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that France has just purchased ten large steam transports in the United States.

The Bourse closed dull on the 3d at 68f. 5c.

The Paris Corn market was rather lower.

SPAIN.

The duty on printing paper had been reduced nearly one half.

AUSTRIA.

A revolutionary Committee had been discovered at Verona. The members were arrested. The papers seized threw a startling light on the proceedings of a neighboring power.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor had invited the Prince Regent of Prussia to a hunting party at Warsaw. The Prince consequently visits Warsaw about the middle of September.

The Russia crop accounts were favorable. The yield was expected to be very good. Tallow, prospects very unfavorable.

SYRIA.

The French troops continued at Beyrout, and it is thought they will not be required to go into the interior.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Bombay mails to Aug. 8 and Hong Kong to Aug. 17, had reached England. They will be dispatched to America per steamer *Bremen*.

Sir HENRY WARD, Governor of Madras, died of cholera on the 2d.

A famine was impending in the northwest provinces of India.

The British forces in China were ready for an attack, but the French protested against commencing hostilities on account of having lost all their harness by shipwreck, and having 2,000 less men than the British.

On the 26th of June Lord ELGIN induced Baron GROS to withdraw his protest, and the attack was commenced immediately.

Trade at Bombay was very dull. Freights were tending upwards; exchange, 2s. 9-16d. premium.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 5—A. M.

The *Melita* was detained till 9 o'clock this morning.

Confusion was increasing at Naples. The Annexationists' Committee on the 3d received a communication from GARIBALDI, announcing that as the country required a definite solution, he would be in Naples about the 8th, and in the name of VICTOR EMANUEL assume the Dictatorship of the Two Sicilies.

The Neapolitan Ministry had withdrawn their resignation. The attempt to form new ones under Prince ESCHITELLA had failed.

Count PERSIGNY had made another speech, giving the impression that NAPOLEON will do nothing more than maintain the Pope's throne and the Vatican, and not help LAMORICIERE to keep the Roman States.

The Paris Bourse was quite steady on the 4th.

It was reported from Syria that the French detachment had suffered a reverse at the hands of the Druses in Lebanon.

Piedmont had considerably reduced the duties on yarns, tissues, &c., of cotton and hemp.

The Ship-owners' Society of London had passed resolutions regretting Mr. LINDSAY's semi-official visit to America, and declaring that he does not possess the confidence of the shipping interest.

Kossuth in Italy.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BELLAGIO, LAGO DI COMO, Aug. 26.

REUTER'S telegram has doubtless ere this informed you of the unexpected arrival of KOSSUTH at this place. He came in by the steamer yesterday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, from Colico, and took up his abode at the Hotel de la Grand Bretagne, on the shore of the lake, midway between Colico and Como. At 7½ o'clock the hotels and the adjacent gardens were illuminated, and bonfires were also lighted on the shore, which were quickly responded to by a number of similar beacons at several points along the long mountain ranges of the opposite side of the lake. The population of Bellagio is but small, yet scarcely an inhabitant could have been absent from the spot when the Hungarian liberator had taken up his abode.

The enthusiasm of the people was very great, and at each discharge of cannon their cries of "*Viva Italia!*" "*Viva Ungheria!*" "*Viva Francia!*" and, though last, not least, "*Viva Inghilterra!*" were as loud and noisy as the most vehement patriots could desire. The town band, consisting of nearly forty musicians, assembled under the windows of the hotel, and played several airs with much precision, the most popular of which seemed to be the "Hungarian March"—after the performance of which KOSSUTH appeared at a window and bowed several times to the populace, which act was the signal for renewed vociferation. At about 10 o'clock the crowd dispersed, and the lights of the hotel were slowly extinguished. By a singular coincidence, Prince ALBRECHT, of Prussia, arrived from Colico by the same steamboat in which KOSSUTH had embarked, and proceeded at once to his elegant villa opposite to Bellagio, from which he had been absent for two years at Candana. Saturday was also the birthday of the son of the Marquis D'ARGLIO, in compliment to whom many of the villas were brilliantly illuminated along the shores of the lake, the effects of which, under a lovely Italian sky, with a bright-shining moon, were most fairy-like. At an early hour this morning the town band took a boat, and as they approached the Hotel de la Grande Bretagne serenaded KOSSUTH, who again appeared and acknowledged the compliment offered to him. The movements of this remarkable man are at present unknown, but the general impression here appears to be that he is about to take some part in the war of liberation, than which nothing can be more popular in this part of Italy, if the signs of enthusiasm everywhere apparent may be taken as genuine. The hatred against Austria, at all events, is most unmistakable. The Princess DEMIDOFF is staying at the Hotel Genazzini, which is adjacent to KOSSUTH's hotel. The fair Russian seemed to be much interested in KOSSUTH's reception, and as soon as the serenade of this morning began appeared on the belvedere of the hotel.

French Canadian Ingratitude and Disloyalty.

From the London Times.

There is a peculiar aspect of English colonization in which it is not frequently regarded. India is not a colony at all, but, properly speaking, a subject Empire. Australia has nothing in it of a subject Empire, but is a colony settled purely by persons of the same race and living under the same laws as ourselves. But there is yet another type of colony, of which the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, and Canada are specimens. Here the English are the conquering race, and another people of the same European family sit down close beside them. In no case has it been found that those who colonized the land before us were able to compete successfully with the English settler. We have asserted our superiority as much in the arts of industry as in arms; and, with the single exception of the vast territories which now form the United States, have never lost by violence a colony which we have once obtained. We may say more. We believe that we have, upon the whole, treated the European races that fell under our power with a mildness and a justice quite unexampled in the history of conquering States.

We cannot select a better instance than is afforded at this moment by the colony of Lower Canada. We have held that province now exactly a hundred years. It was acquired by conquest, and consequently the Crown had the power, by virtue of its prerogative, of making whatever changes it thought fit in the laws and the constitution of the territory. We found it, like all the other possessions of France, under an absolute Government, with laws and customs in many respects very dissimilar from our own, strongly attached to the Roman Catholic religion, and with little disposition to adopt any improvement, either in legislation or administration. If we have erred in our treatment of this foreign population, it has been on the side of mildness and indulgence. They have long possessed representative institutions equal to our own, complete freedom of the Press and personal security from arrests and domiciliary visits, and therefore enormously superior to anything that they enjoyed under the Government of France, or to anything that France has enjoyed since their separation. The desolating whirlwind of the Revolution has swept over France, and levelled with the dust not only the castle of the nobleman, but those splendid religious establishments, the monuments of the piety and benevolence of former ages. So effectually have the laws and customs of the ancient *régime* been swept away, that it is a matter of considerable antiquarian research to reproduce the state of society and law which existed under Louis XIV. and his two successors; indeed, if any one wants to form an idea of old France, he must not look to the France of to-day, which dates everything from the Assembly of the States-General, but he must cross the Atlantic, and contemplate the manner in which these things are preserved in Lower Canada, like a fly in amber. We have been so anxious not to wound the prejudices of our fellow-subjects of the French race that we have forborne from forcing upon them the improvements in their laws which to us seem necessary, but which they regard with aversion. We have allowed their feudal tenures to die out quietly; we have respected their language so much that in a colony, a majority of the inhabitants of which are of the English race, we suffer both languages to be spoken and the statutes to be promulgated both in English and French. Let any one visit Quebec, and he will find it filled with convents and religious establishments, which have been protected under the rule of Protestant England from the fate which has overtaken the religious foundations of Roman Catholic France. In our hands the Roman Catholic Church has lost nothing; her rights, her privileges, her dignities, her property, are entire. We have carried our anxiety to please so far that each province possesses not only its separate laws and language, but distinct law officers and courts of justice. In fact, we are unable to point out any single grievance under which Lower Canada can even pretend that she suffers, unless it be that she now remains, as she was a hundred years ago, a dependency of the British crown. Some three-and-twenty years ago Lower Canada rose in rebellion. The outbreak was easily quelled, and the offenders, upon the whole, were treated with clemency. If Lower Canada still remains French in feelings and institutions, it is because she has had the support of Great Britain. Had she been left to herself, she could scarcely have failed to be absorbed either by the English colonies on her west or the United States on her south.

If we were, then, to select any country on the face of the earth which has more reason than another to feel grateful to Great Britain for uniform care, liberality and consideration, the country we should select would be Lower Canada. Confiding in the good feeling which we are conscious we deserve, the Queen has sent the heir-apparent of the Crown of the British Empire to honor with his presence the inauguration of a magnificent bridge, constructed almost entirely with British capital—not the least of the many advantages which Lower Canada has reaped from her connection with Great Britain—by which the capital of the French province will be brought into communication with the trade of the United States. It was not unreasonable to suppose that such a compliment, shown to a people whose good will we have done so much to conciliate, would call forth corresponding expressions of loyalty and affection. We do not say that this will be not the case, but we confess that it is with great regret we have read certain proceedings in the Town Council of Montreal, which we publish elsewhere, and which clearly show that amid the populace and a portion of the municipality of that city very different sentiments prevail. The occasion for the demonstration to which we allude was a proposition which was brought before the City Council of Montreal for altering the name of a square from Commissioner-square to Victoria-square. This opportunity was taken by certain members of the Council, vigorously seconded by the cheers of the audience, to level the vilest abuse against the English, to denounce their tyranny and oppression, and to declare that enough honor had been done to the name of VICTORIA without giving it to one of their squares. Another grievance was that a monument had been erected to Lord NELSON in the square that bears the name of JACQUES CARTIER, the original founder of Canada, and loud declarations were made that the descendants of the greatest nation on the globe would never be put down by the English, the accursed race, or by the Irish vagabonds who were vomited on their shores.

It certainly will be very much to be regretted if the same mob which thirteen years ago burned down the Parliament House of Montreal should, under such leaders as the men who got up this scene, do anything to mar the unanimity of loyalty and good feeling with which we not unreasonably hoped that the visit of the Prince of Wales to the city of Montreal would have been received. But further than the opportunity which a perhaps too generous confidence has given for such a demonstration, the matter is not of the slightest moment. We are by long experience hardened to any amount of ingratitude. We have protected some nations in their own country, and they turn upon us with the most furious and unprovoked hatred. We have made our own island an asylum for all the fugitives and oppressed of the earth, and what reward have we ever received except the bitterest hatred and animosity? When we consider the feelings with which England is regard by the senior, and we may add by the junior branch of the Bourbons, we have no reason to be surprised at this outbreak of impotent malignity and ingratitude on the part of a portion of the *habitans* of Canada. We pampered our Indian army, and it rose in unprovoked and murderous insurrection. We have striven to conciliate the Ionian Islands, and they suspend their debates for the purpose of giving utterance to the hatred with which they repay our benefits. We fought for Spain, and she denies our services, insults our religion and repudiates her debts. Why, then, should we be surprised that this little people, whose very existence is owing to our kindness, our forbearance, and our protection, should, in its turn, lift its unarmed heel against us. It is the privilege of a great country to confer many benefits, but he who confers many benefits must expect a corresponding amount of ingratitude and hatred.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Progress of the Fusion in New-York.

MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The Westward Progress of Mr. Seward.

Encounter between Hon. John Sherman and the Philadelphia Roughs.

THE ANTI-REPUBLICAN FUSION.

Meeting of the Douglas State Committee.

THE ACTION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE, ACCEPTING THE TERMS OF THE BRECKINRIDGE COMMITTEE, REJECTED—THE NATIONAL VOLUNTERS MAKE A PROPOSAL WHICH IS NEITHER ACCEPTED NOR REJECTED.

The Douglas State Committee, DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to hear the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to confer with the Breckinridge Committee upon the subject of a union of the two branches of the Democracy, and to take such action thereon as might be deemed expedient, and also to transact such other business as might be found necessary. All the members of the Committee were present but three The roll having been called, Mr. BENJ. WOOD, Chairman of the Sub-Committee above-mentioned, presented the following official report of the doings of said Committee, which is the first and only report made by Mr. WOOD to the State Committee, to its Chairman, or to anybody else—all previous publications in the newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding:

The undersigned, a Special Committee appointed by the State Central Committee, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on the 30th ult., under the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to confer with any political organization for the purpose of securing the coöperation of all who are opposed to the Republican Party,

beg leave to report:

That a special meeting of the Committee was held at the Metropolitan Hotel on the 6th inst., and was organized by the appointment of BENJAMIN WOOD, Chairman, and F. L. LAFLIN, Secretary, when it was resolved that we should proceed forthwith to discharge the duty imposed upon us.

On the same day our Chairman received a communication from JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., Esq., Chairman of the so-called Breckinridge State Committee, of which the following is a copy:

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: Ascertaining through the public Press that yourself, with Mr. D. KENNEDY and Mr. LAFIN, have been appointed a Committee from the Douglas and Bell State Committee, to confer with any other organization opposed to the election of LINCOLN, I have to inform you that the National Democratic State Committee, representing the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, will be in session at Astor House, in this City, on Friday, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M., and will be pleased to consider any proposition you may see fit to make them. I am yours truly,

JOHN A. GREEN, Jr.,
Chairman of the National Democratic State Committee.

To BENJ. WOOD, Esq.

To which the following reply was sent:

JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., CHAIRMAN, &c.—*Sir*: Your note of the 4th inst. is received, and its contents duly considered. The Committee which I have the honor to represent would be pleased to meet a similar Committee appointed by your body for the purpose of accomplishing the object set forth in the resolutions to which you refer.

Yours, respectfully, B. WOOD, Chairman.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Sept. 6, 1860.

The Breckinridge State Committee acceded to this proposition, and appointed as its Committee the Chairman, Mr. GREEN, Mr. J. P. MOTT and Mr. AARAHAM H. MILLER. The following note was then received from Mr. GREEN:

SIR: In reply to your note of this date I beg to inform you that at the meeting of the State Committee, held here according to announcement, the inclosed resolutions were adopted. The Sub-Committee are ready to meet you at such place as you may designate.

Respectfully yours, J. A. GREEN,
ASTOR HOUSE, Sept. 7, 1860.

To which the following reply was sent:

JOHN A. GREEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: The Sub-Committee, of which I am Chairman, will meet your Committee at Delmonico's at 2½ o'clock. B. WOOD.
Sept. 7, 1860.

At this interview a long conference was held but no definite conclusion reached; the special committee on the other side being evidently indisposed to arrive at an amicable conclusion of the negottations.

The undersigned earnestly desirous that the union of the entire Democratic Party should be effected and being unwilling that anything short of a sacrifice of principle should prevent such a result again invoked consultation with the Committee, and subsequent interviews were held for that purpose.

Finding, however, that the representatives of the Breckinridge Committee were determined not to yield their original proposition, as a dernier resort, we felt justified, under the circumstances, of acceding, and addressed Mr. GREEN the following communication, having previously verbally notified Mr. GREEN that we should accept his proposition:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1860.

TO JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., Chairman, &c.—*Sir*: The Democratic State Central Committee having appointed a Sub-Committee, of which I am Chairman, have concluded to accede to your proposition, and will report favorably on the same to the State Central Committee. That proposition was, that the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE should name ten electors and two candidates on the State Ticket namely, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Canal Commissioner.

R. WOOD, Chairman.

F. L. LAFLIN, Secretary.

This was handed to a member of the Breckinridge State Committee at the Astor House on the day of the date within presence of a majority of that Committee. The reply in substance was, that the Committee had adjourned, and it could not now be considered. The communication was left with a member of the Committee, and subsequently returned to us.

We have thus detailed a history of our proceedings in pursuance of the resolution of the State Committee, and deeply regret that we are not enabled to report a more satisfactory result.

The undersigned have exhausted every power at their command to produce unanimous action. We feel deeply the necessity of union, we now refer the subject back to the Committee which appointed us, and beg leave to be discharged from any further duty in the matter.

B. WOOD.
F. L. LAFLIN.

In presenting the above report, Mr. WOOD offerred, in connection therewith, a resolution that the same be adopted, and that the proposition of the Breckinridge Committee be accepted by the Douglas State Committee. After a brief discussion in which the resolution was supported by Messrs. WOOD, KENNEDY, DAYTON, and FROST, and opposed by nobody. The ayes and nays were called, when the resolution was rejected by a vote of 7 to 5 as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Wood, Kennedy, Frost, Dayton. Laflin.

Nays—Richmond, Cagger, Cushney, Stone, Johnson, Ross, Walker.

Mr. HUBBARD was absent when the vote was taken, but he is opposed to accepting the Breckinridge proposal, and would have voted No if he had been present. The Breckinridge State Central Committee, JNO. A. GREENE, Jr., Chairman, having been thus finally and forever disposed of, a deputation of gentlemen representing a New-York City Breckinridge organization styled the "National Volunteers," next asked an audience with the Committee, which was granted. The spokesman of this deputation was Mr. JNO. T. HENRY, who, after explaining to the Committee that the "National Volunteers," although a Breckinridge organization, was in no way connected with, and in fact entirely ignored the State organization of which JOHN A. GREENE is Chairman, proceeded to lay before the body a proposition for a union of the Douglas and Breckinridge men of this City. The proposition was in substance the same as that made by the Breckinridge State Committee; it proposed that JAMES T. BRADY should be placed on the ticket as an elector at large, and that nine other Breckinridge men should also have places on the electoral ticket—the same to be named by the "National Volunteers." Being asked to name the men, the deputation, after retiring for consultation, returned with the names of nine gentlemen who are already on the Breckinridge electoral ticket.

To this proposition it was answered, *first*, that it was neither more nor less than the same thing proposed by the Breckinridge State Committee, which had already been rejected; *second*, that the Douglas State Committee had no power to make changes in their ticket, or to create vacancies to be filled by Breckinridge Electors; and, *third*, that even if they had such power, or, by opening a correspondence with certain of their Electors, could induce them to resign, and thus make way for ten Breckinridge Electors, the game, in their opinion, would hardly pay for the powder.

The National Volunteers—JOHN T. HENRY, spokesman—then proposed to drop the ten electors named by them, who are now on the Breckinridge ticket, and to substitute in their places ten names of prominent merchants and business men, who are known to be Breckinridge men, but have not been mixed up in any way with any of the Breckinridge organizations in the State.

This proposition appeared to be received with more favor, and after some informal discussion it was laid on the table for the time being, and the Committee adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening, to afford the "Volunteers" an opportunity to consult some of the "prominent men" whom they proposed to place on the ticket, and ascertain whether they would accept the honor.

EVENING SESSION.

It was 9 o'clock or later, before the Committee got together in the evening, and even then there was not as full a representation as in the morning. The lobby, however, was more largely represented than before. Judge DEAN was on hand as the legal adviser of the Committee, and was allowed free ingress and egress to its deliberations. JAS. BROOKS also appeared to look after the Bell and Everett interest in the estate, but he was not allowed to enter the court or to testify before the administrators.

The session lasted until 10½ o'clock, and resulted as follows:

The deputation of National Volunteers reported the following new names as among the ten whom they proposed to place upon the Electoral ticket: JOSHUA J. HENRY, WILSON G. HUNT, WM. BUTLER DUNCAN, MOSES TAYLOR, JOHN H. BROWER and JAMES T. BRADY.

They desired that JAS. T. BRADY should be made one of the Electors at Large, in consideration of his withdrawing from the State ticket. The negotiations relative to a dtvision of the State ticket they waived for the present, but intimated that the terms would be favorable.

After duly considering this proposition, the Committee voted to appoint Messrs. Richmond, Cagger and Hubbard a Committee of three to continue the negotiations, with full power to close the bargain or reject it, as they may see fit. If they conclude to accept the terms, they are to correspond with electors now on their ticket, with a view to create ten vacancies by resignation, in order that the same may be filled by Breckinridge men.

The Committee of three meet again to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON.

Senator Douglas at Elmira—Demonstrations by the Way—Another Speech.

ELMIRA, Friday, Sept. 14.

Judge DOUGLAS arrived here at 4½ o'clock this morning, accompanied by his wife. All along the route, notwithstanding the untimely hour, meetings assembled at the dépôts, and loud calls were made for the Judge.

A band of music and a procession of Wide-Awakes, as well as a large number of citizens, received him at the dépôt. Col. S. G. HATHAWAY and others of the Local Committee conducted the visitor to Haight's Hotel, where the Judge was called out, and compelled to speak a few words to the crowd. This morning he suffered from a slight cold.

A great mass meeting was held at 2 o'clock this afternoon, at which 5,000 persons attended. Several delegations were present from the country towns. Notwithstanding the bad health of Judge DOUGLAS, he spoke an hour and a half, forcibly vindicating the principle of popular sovereignty. He made no allusion to Mr. DICKINSON, and very little to the Breckinridge men, simply characterizing the leaders as disunionists and secessionists, and denouncing them as bolters from the Democratic Party and Democratic principle. His remarks were listened to with profound attention, and when, at the conclusion, he was warmly urged to proceed, he excused himself on the plea of fatigue. The meeting was presided over by Hon. HIRAM GRAY, and was a decided success. At 6 o'clock Judge DOUGLAS goes to Canandaigua, on his way to Clifton Springs.

CANANDAIGUA, Friday, Sept. 14.

Judge DOUGLAS left Elmira at 5 o'clock. At all stations on the road demonstrations were made, but those at Jefferson, Havana and Pen Yan being of quite an enthusiastic character. At each of those places, DOUGLAS made brief and appropriate addresses. At Canandaigua a great demonstration was made, the Little Giants turning out in force, with torches and bonfires lighted, and bands of music, to welcome his arrival. A large crowd gathered in front of the Canandaigua Hotel, but Hon. T. M. HOWELL spoke, excusing Judge DOUGLAS from making any remarks, in consequence of extreme hoarseness, through a cold and repeated speaking. The town is all ablaze with enthusiasm.

Herschel V. Johnson in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 14.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON will speak here Saturday evening. The preparations are making for a grand reception.

SENATOR SEWARD'S WESTERN TOUR.

His Speech at Lansing, Michigan—The "Irrepressible Conflict" Reaffirmed.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following report of Senator SEWARD's speech at Lansing, Mich., on the 1st inst.:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I was leaving, one misty morning in September, the City of Jerusalem, with my servants and pack-horses to carry provisions and clothing, having four marines of the United States Navy for guard, and an Arab sheik, secured by proper bribes, to give me safe conduct across the mountains of Judea, from the Holy City to the Dead Sea. The Governor had assigned me a janissary, under the responsibility of the bastinado, to see that we got safely out of the dangerous passes. As we climbed one of the lofty hills which skirted the Dead Sea, we came upon a party of native Arabs, who came out to meet us. The chief rode up to the head of our column, and demanded in a loud voice of the sheik, "How much *man* is here?" [Laughter.] He counted the whole party, and replied "how much men" there was by giving the number in the ranks. Standing here in the midst of fifteen thuosand freemen, I might ask the same question, in the same sense in which the Arab used it—meaning how many men are here? But flattering as it is to see so many gathered together to listen to my words, I deem it of much more importance to ask, "How *much* man is here," than to inquire how many. I like to speak to as much manhood as I can, while I am quite indifferent as to numbers.

Fellow-citizens, it is not, after all, so much a compliance with the kind invitation of the Republicans of Michigan which has brought me here, as it is my own desires. I have an interest in seeing the newly formed Capital of an empire State, the organization and development of free institutions, the prosperity of a free people; and I would willingly travel over many weary miles of corduroy road, if I could reach the centre of such and so prosperous a community. I would gladly derive from the gathered masses of my countrymen the inspiration needful to instruct me in conveying the lessons which our popular life and development are perpetually teaching. Believing, as I do, that man is but for a day, while humanity is universal, I shall have nothing to say to you about men. If I know myself, I have no prejudice against any man, however widely he may differ from me in opinion. Holding fast to principles, independently of personalities, I wish to say that society always excuses bad measures and bad principles when they are adopted by those whom they approve, and with whom they are accustomed to coöperate. But if I can find out the principles which move men, I shall then be able to judge intelligently how far they are to be trusted as guides. In order to determine any matter justly, we should know the principles involved in it. Nothing new arises before us for settlement, that is not related to what has gone before. What has been of old, was yesterday, is to-day, and will be again to-morrow. We fulfill our part upon the stage, pass off, and let the responsibility devolve upon our successors. Within the past three years we have added three new States to the Federal Union, and in the next ten years we shall have added four more.

The question that most interests us as patriots is this—What kind of a nation shall we become? We are so far on our way, and now, if the only question for us were how shall we consult our own ease and peace? we might say—we are safe any way. We who are living to-day, and perish to-morrow, are in no danger. If we sought only our own peace, we might adopt the indifferent creed of that political philosopher who "don't care whether Slavery is voted up or voted down." But to those coming up after us, the settlement of that question is as vital and important as the settlement of the question of the American Revolution was to our fathers. Why, fellow-citizens, they might have enjoyed peace, and security, and prosperity, and *not cared* for the question what led them to undertake and carry through that arduous revolutionary struggle. But they cared for their posterity, for us, and therefore they settled the question then and there.

Fellow-citizens, what you in the West want is, to build a nation which shall be free, prosperous and honored; a nation which shall be acknowledged and looked upon as the greatest people whom the circling sun has ever looked down upon, from the beginning of time. Do you want anything less? If so, you are not worthy of the great trust committed to your charge. What kind of a nation then do you want? Just such a nation as the State of Michigan; a land where every man may sit, happy and free, not indeed under his own vine and fig-tree, but under his own apple, peach, and shade trees, with none to molest or to make him afraid; a land where all the citizens are free to exercise the spontaneous will of freemen. You may go through the whole South, and you will never find such a body of cttizens as this to-day, gathered voluntarily together to discuss and secure their rights. Not in France or Rome or any nation of Europe or Asia, could such a meeting be gathered, without a band of armed dragoons being gathered together to disperse and trample them down.

Fellow-citizens—I was undertaking to analyze this extraordinary spectacle of a great popular meeting, discussing with dignity and moderation the conduct of their rulers, and to discard from their service every man who has forfeited their confidence. The fact of primary importance here, is that every man is free. I am here surrounded with 15,000 freemen. Now suppose for a moment, fellow-citizens, that I were surrounded with 15,000 slaves, or even by 14,000 slaves and 1,000 freemen, and that having the opportunity of assemblage, they were to rise in insurrection and rebellion. Of course I must not say a word of human rights, or they might rise and cut the throats of the 1,000 freemen. There can be no such thing as freedom of debate, where all are slaves. The next greatness of Michigan consists in the fact that all its citizens are voluntary colonists. They came here not as an enforced emigration—they remain here not because they were born here, but because they are willing to come, and free to stay or to go. Thus, you have not a people gathered only from the shores of Western New-York, or born within your own borders, but a people gathered from every State in the Federal Union, and every country of Europe; a people fertile in all those resources which make a great nation; a people which brings from every State just those elements which infuse life, wealth and power. You bring the bold, hardy and enterprising, and the brave and fearless men out of every Christian country on earth. You bring them from England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Italy; and every man who comes is a man fit to be one of the founders of a Free State. [A voice in the crowd, "From Africa, too?"] Reverse this rule, and suppose that instead of this class of useful citizens, you brought only slaves and paupers, or even convicts, as some States export convicts to countries that will take them. What a difference in your civilization and development should we behold! The weak and useless elements in a population never voluntarily emigrate. Boldness, resolution and enterprise are the requirements of successful colonists. No colonies ever succeeded without them. This involves consequences of more importance than at first thought you would be likely to suppose. Can anybody tell me what nation on earth could have made this vast network of railroads which we possess by any other system of labor than ours? Can any one tell me, if we had all been Irishmen, how we could ever have got this railway system organized?

I am coming now to the question which my respected friend from a distance has asked me. Now suppose, by any course of policy which you should adopt, you could discourage and prevent freemen from any part of the world from coming in here? The European States would send their refuse classes—their convicts to colonize you. There would never be, thanks to the Providence that guides above, convicts enough to constitute a great country, but there would be enough to deteriorate fatally the character, the prosperity and the virtue of the people. To multiply such classes of population, is but to multiply weakness. What kind of labor should we have, if the freemen, the independent citizens from all countries, were to be met with some such discouraging policy as this? What would you have to supply the place of that great, busy, enterprising free labor which now distinguishes you? What could you have, but what South Carolina and Georgia fell back upon to replace the need of free-labor settlers—the importation, namely, through the captains of New-York vessels, of African negroes, at $100 a head, to settle, and clear up, and develop the State of Michigan. Now you have happily escaped that one great evil of having Africans brought here compulsorily to perform that labor. And how have you been enabled to escape it? By the wisdom and foresight of our forefathers, who, by the Ordanance of 1787, declared that neither Slavery nor involuntar servitude should exist in all your borders. Because there were men in those days wise enough to look across the broad fields of the West and anticipate that there would be those who would seek to cover them with Slavery. Is there a man in the State of Michigan who would be willing to-day that there should exist one single, solitary slave, obliged and bound to perform involuntary labor within the State of Michigan? [Cries of "No! No!"] If I take out a freeman and put in a slave, what happens? More than the loss of an enterprising and useful citizen—the loss of virtue—the loss of the spirit and energy that exists only with entire freedom. Let it once be understood that Slavery may exist here, and all the emigrants would desert Michigan at once. The two systems of labor cannot exist as a permanent form of civilization together. *There is* an irrepressible conflict. [Loud and long-continued cheers.] Introduce Slavery, and you expell freedom. Introduce freedom, and Slavery will, sooner or later, die. Now, from the beginning of my existence in politics, I have seen this conflict, and I have considered that my bounden duty as a patriot was to see to it, so far as it depended upon my action, that every new State should be a free State, and to diminish it in the Slave States so far as, constitutionally, it could be done. That is the whole question. If I am wrong, I am grievously wrong.

Let us see what is the alternative, if I am wrong. Did you ever know of a State peopled exclusively by freemen that was in any danger from domestic insurrection, foreign invasion, or civil war? Is there any Slave State but will confess itself to-day in danger of insurrection? Not one. A few madmen organized at Chatham, in Canada, enter the oldest and proudest of the Southern States of this Union with a handful of pikes and spears—and straightway the Commonwealth of Virginia quivers and shakes with the terrors of domestic insurrection and servile war. Kentucky expels from her borders freemen who defend freedom within her limits, and Tennessee visits with the stake and fagot slaves who aspire to freedom. What do we see this moment in Texas—a State young and vigorous like Michigan, and priding herself upon still greater significance and power? She is convulsed with an almost universal panic because Slavery is discussed among a portion of her citizens.

But, I am asked, why interfere in this matter? why not stand aloof, and let it take care of itself, and adopt the Illinois Senators's maxim of entire non-intervention. I will tell you why. We are maintaining a standing army, of the heavy cost of one thousand dollars per man; and a standing navy, which is large, though not very effective; and what are we maintaining it for? To take care of Michigan; to protect New-York, or Massachusetts, or Ohio, against internal or external violence? No; there is not a nation on the face of the earth which would dare to attack these free States, or any of them, if they were even disunited. But we are doing it in order that slaves may not escape from slave States into the free, and to secure those States from domestic insurrection, and because, if we provoke a foreign foe, Slavery cries out that it is in danger. Have I not a right to say that I would rather not have an army and navy—rather not wring from the hand of free labor its earnings to foster an army, whose tendency always and everywhere is to corrupt public virtue.

What then, fellow citizens, are my limits? Simply these. The Constitution of the United States makes you and me sovereigns over the Territories for their good. They are vacant, unoccupied, unimproved; and if left to themselves, the cupidity of the slaveholder and the slave-trader would lead them to enter them and colonize them with Slavery. And this would be done by a surprise—by a movement, which, while it might not people the Territory with Slavery, would introduce enough to demoralize all the people, and turn them all into apologists for Slavery, upon a principle which, I am ashamed to confess, has ruled this nation for forty years. It is this: that for the sake of peace, of harmony, of quiet, we will sacrifice justice, freedom and the welfare of posterity. It is that for the sake of living on good terms with your neighbors, while they will not give up an error, or a prejudice, or a principle, *you will*. There is no virtue among us—no reliance on God—no justice, no public conscience, that is equal to our dread of the oft-repeated menace, that if we don't give up freedom, right, justice and everything else, they will set a-fire this great temple of constitutional liberty and consume us all. [Loud cheers.] Fellow-citizens, I have no hope for these United States, but in the existence of such honest, candid, considerate citizens as will look earnestly into these things and interest themselves in their just determination. Give me such a man, and I care not whether he votes now for DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE, I'll have him a friend of freedom before he dies, [applause,] or if he goes an unrepenntent Democrat to his grave, I'll have his children. [Hearty cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, if Gen. CASS had so administered your Territorial Government of Michigan as to encourage the introduction of one thousand slaves, your noble Commonwealth would now have been a Slave State. That is what has been done with Texas, where, in a fine agricultural State, adapted to free labor, Slavery is not only established, but we are bound, by the very act of admission, to accept four more new Slave States out of her soil. That is what would have been done with Kansas had we not fought and struggled against it with all the energy of freemen. Now, fellow-citizens, if the man who owns his own land is to be replaced by a man who is willing that another man should own him as a slave, the quality of society is deteriorated, and I believe that if you bring the question right home to any sound, right-minded man, he would say, I would much rather you would make a slave of me than to forge your manacles for any man who is under my protection and care. All that is wanted in order to settle this matter rightly is to make sure that all our efforts converge to the one great end of fostering Freedom and discouraging Slavery.

They tell us that Popular Sovereignty will work out the result of freedom. So it would, if in Congress and in the Administration, you had the active friends of freedom instead of men who are on the other side. But, whenever you have got to that point, you have arrived where the advocates of that convenient doctrine will not follow you. Popular sovereignty is good only to establish slavery. Its virtues are not appreciated when it works the other way. [Laughter and applause.] You will find no advocates of popular sovereignty among the Democracy after the 6th day of November next. And then you come right to the great issue of the irrepressible conflict, and if you don't like the conduct of affairs—why, four years are soon ended, and all who are opposed to it will have a fair opportunity in the next Presidential election to fix the machinery for another four years. [Cheers.] All, on the other hand, which we have to do, is to take care that no missteps give occasion to charge us with abuse of the great trust committed to our hands. All will be well if we redeem the confidence of those to whom we have opened up the war to help secure our national welfare. All will go right when our efforts are directed to reclaim for us a place in the family of free nations, and to secure for us the respect and confidence of mankind.

Hon. John Sherman in Philadelphia.

HE MEETS A MOB

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notices of Religious Movements—Spirit of the Press.

A PROBLEM FOR CHRISTIANS.

The *Observer* suggests a problem for Christians. Ten years ago, it says, a father in the Church discussing the pressing needs of the American Board, declared that a revival of religion, and that only, could give a fresh impulse to the missionary work. The great awakening which was so ardently desired has come, its power has passed by, and what is the result? From 1848 to 1851, a period of four years, the receipts of the Board were $1,072,000; from 1852 to 1855, $1,233,000—an increase of about three per cent. per annum; from 1856 to 1859, inclusive, $1,351,000, or an increase of only 2½ per cent. per annum. Are these results, it asks, equal to the anticipations which were entertained? The Churches, in connection with the American Board, shared as largely as any in the work of grace; but its receipts last year were less by one-tenth than during the year which preceded the Pentecostal rain. The Missionary Board enters on its jubilee year, having just been relieved of its debt, which accumulated at a fearful rate, and now the question is, when and where shall retrenchment begin? This question, and others like it, the *Observer* urges upon its readers.

INCREASE OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN HALF A CENTURY.

Rev. Dr. JOHN MCDOWELL, in his semi-centenary sermon, makes the following interesting statement:

"The Presbyterian Church was divided in 1838, since which time there have been two General Assemblies. Both Assemblies should be taken into the account in comparing the Presbyterian Church as it now is, with what it was fifty years ago. In the General Assembly of 1807, the first I attended, the number of delegates in attendance was 54; the number in the two Assemblies which met last Spring was 467. The number of Synods when I entered the ministry was 7; the number now, as reported to the last Assemblies, is 51. The number of Presbyteries when I commenced my ministry was 31; now it is 254. The number of ministers in the Presbyterian Church then was 370; now it is 3,765. The number of churches then was 674; now it is 4,637; and the number of communicants then was 17,871; now it is 366,881. According to this statement the Synods have been multiplied seven times; the Presbyteries eight times; the ministers ten times; the churches seven times, and the communicants twenty times."

MILLERITES.

The Millerites have just concluded their annual religious services in North Wilbraham, Mass. The sect, it was stated, now numbers 50,000 in the United States and Canadas, and representatives from nearly every State in the Union attend their annual camp-meetings. Great diversity of opinion exists among them regarding the time when the world is to come to an end. Some anticipate the universal overthrow in sixteen weeks, others look for it previous to the last of March, 1861, while others still are confident that it will be postponed ten years and two weeks.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS.

The *Western Christian Advocate*, one of the Methodist organs, pronounces decidedly against the system of holding protracted meetings. They involve a great amount of labor and exposure, both on the part of pastor and people. If the former do not break down before the season of these meetings is over, going, as they are obliged to do, from one congregation to another, they are at least so thoroughly exhausted as to be unfitted for service the greater part of the year. After arguing in this strain at great length the *Advocate* remarks:

"We conclude, first, that a condition of the Church which requires a protracted meeting, in order to awaken the members, and make sinners believe there is a reality in religion, is a sore evil, and one that will ultimately ruin the Church unless it is removed."

EVANGELICAL DANCING.

Under this caption the *Independent* calls attention to the ball which is to be given the Prince upon the occasion of his visit to this City. It indulges in the following characteristic paragraph:

"But there is a single point in reference to the ball that cannot be overlooked. Among those who will be conspicuous in that scene of fashionable festivity on the night of the 12th of October will be many who are classed as evangelical Christians, venerable elders, ministers even, some of whom have heretofore been conspicuous in the same Academy as noisy champions of the doctrine that the evangelical basis of the Nassau-street Society forbids it to publish anything against the crime of making merchandise of men, and prostituting the virtue of women to the will of a master. That Society publishes tracts on *the immorality of dancing and of wine-drinking*. Are evangelical Christians *agreed* upon the sentiments of those tracts? It has been openly charged that some of the Committee of that Society themselves use wine and give dancing-parties. Will not champions of that Committee be seen sipping their champagne and shuffling their heels at the Prince's ball? What becomes of this Tract-Society religion in face of such a temptation? Is it a religion of principle—superior to all occasions? or is it a Pharisaic sham, a burden to be laid on the shoulders of the common people, which none of the managers would touch with their fingers? What becomes of the solemn resolves of General Assemblies against dancing? Are those resolves right in principle? Then who is this boy-prince, that the principles of Tract Societies and grave ecclesiastical bodies must be laid aside to suit his taste?"

THE ORANGEMEN IN CANADA.

The *Metropolitan Record* gives up a large portion of its editorial space to details of the recent transactions in Canada. In conclusion, it says: "As attempts have been made, *and successfully*, to introduce Orangeism into the United States, we may be permitted to ask, can such a system inure to the more rational enjoyment of liberty, the harmony of religious freedom, or the stability of our republicanism? In our opinion it cannot. It is a system which every good Protestant must condemn as subversive of social order and good government, and with which they cannot rightly have any sympathy or association."

The Boston *Pilot* remarks on the same subject:—"The Prince of Wales is fortunate in one respect. When his visit to the British provinces was first mentioned in the public prints, we could not conceive of any possible benefit that could accrue from it. But it has turned out otherwise. He has made a careful discovery. He has seen something of the hideousness of Orangeism, which has so long wrought so much mischief upon that portion of his heritage, Ireland. He has seen what Orangemen are capable of doing whenever they suppose they have the power. When the Prince returns home to take that share in the councils of the nation to which his birth entitles him, he will be able to understand at least one of the great evils which disturb the tranquillity of Ireland, and frequently causes bloodshed."

AN INTERESTING CELEBRATION.

Beverly, Mass., was the scene of an interesting celebration on the 5th. This town is believed to be the first in America where Sabbath-schools were held. One was organized there in 1810 by two pious females. Miss HANNAH HILL and Miss JOANNA B. PRINCE. They struggled on alone for seven or eight years amid manifold discouragements until the way had been prepared for general cooperation with them in their work on the part of the pastors and Churches in Beverly. The semi-centennial anniversary of the inception of this school was celebrated on the day mentioned. Sunday-schools from towns in the vicinity took part in the exercises, swelling the number of children in the procession to 1,500. After passing through the principal streets of the town, accompanied by two bands of music, the procession repaired to a tent which had been erected for the occasion, and which was capable of accommodating 6,000 persons. Here refreshments were first distributed and then addresses were made by Judge Russell, of Boston, Rev. Dr. Peabody, of Cambridge, Rev. Dr. Adams, of Brunswick, Maine, Rev. E. M. Stone, of Providence, R. I., Joseph Story, Esq., Benj. W. Williams, N. P. Kemp, and Rev. Asa Bullard, of Boston, and Hon. J. M. S. Williams, of Cambridge, together with many others. The occasion was a memorable one in many respects.

METHODISM AND SLAVERY.

Rev. Dr. EDDY, editor of the *Northwestern Christain Advocate* (M.E.,) has written a letter to President BUCHANAN, which appears in the Chicago papers. He writes as a member, a minister and officer of the Methodist Church, regarding matters which affect the life, liberty and happiness of those whom he represents. He states that the Methodist Church is no political organization; that its members have ever been a loyal people, and that as such they claim the right to enter any part of the domain of the United States; but that the denomination to which they belong has attained its influence in consequence of its being decided and uncompromising in its anti-slavery views. Many persons residing in the Slave States, for various reasons, prefer to be connected with the division of the Methodist Church for which Dr. EDDY speaks, rather than with that known as the Methodist Episcopal Church South, yet they have been subjected to barbarous treatment for acting in accordance with this preference. Dr. EDDY cites recent transactions in Texas as proof of this position, alluding especially to the hanging of Rev. Mr. BEWLEY, with whom he was personally acquainted. Now, the question arises, in this state of affairs, can Methodists be protected in the Southern States, or are they to be exposed to death at the hands of unlicensed mobs? Hitherto the Church has been divided in its votes on political subjects, but a few more such murders as that of BEWLEY, says Dr. EDDY, and Methodists will ask who can give them an administration strong enough to uphold their rights.

THE SWEDENBORGIANS.

The English Swedenborgians held their annual Conference in Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 20th ult. Some forty or fifty ministers and representatives from different parts of the kingdom attended the meetings. This body devotes much time and attention to day schools, of which some stand in the foremost ranks of the Government Inspector's reports; one large school in Manchester in particular. Bequests of money are left from time to time for this purpose, and last year no less than £18,000 was so bequeathed, and put at the disposal of "The Conference." They have also numerous Sunday schools, and support a "Society for printing and publishing the works of Swedenborg," two tract societies, and two missionary societies. A monthly magazine has a sale of about 3,000 copies; but there are others published by private members. The church in this country was stated to be more extended than in England. Their numbers, as yet by no means large, are said to be increasing.

THE FULTON-STREET PRAYER-MEETING.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes:

"The repairs on the room for the Fulton-street Daily Meeting are under way. The meetings are held in the small room below, and the entries, doorway and yard are packed. Great demand is made that the church adjoining be opened, but few are aware of the labor and expense attending this daily meeting, which would be greatly increased by removing into the church. All the cost is now fully and cheerfully borne by the North Dutch Church, and the time of several persons is needed a part of each day to carry on the meetings. Mr. WILKINS, who has the principal charge of the meetings, gives almost all his time to the outside arrangement. The notices sent in are so numerous that if read they would leave no time for any other service. These notices have all to be read, and the list of them noted on the back, that the reader of the meeting may lay them before his eye. Then some men are constantly anxious to introduce new topics, and things, and plans that would defeat the aim of the meeting, and these must be watched; and then to clean, warm and prepare the house for the people is a work that some one must do; and all this takes time and money—and all the North Church asks for this service is, that those who attend the meetings will conform to the rules by which the meeting was created, and has so far maintained its power. Even now many who speak and pray cannot well be heard, and in the church much of the service would be wholly lost. Though the congregation would be greatly enlarged, fifteen hundred persons could not be expected daily. Many empty seats and pews would be seen, and the chill of the emptiness would settle down on the congregation. Though the meetings are crowded, and the patience of the saints often tried, I am satisfied that much of the regular interest is thus kept up, and the persistence of the Consistory in keeping the daily meeting in the place of its origin is a wise one."

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A new Catholic church, under the patronage of St. Peter, is near its completion at the corner of Hicks and Warren streets, Brooklyn. The building is 160 feet deep, comprising the parsonage, and 65 feet wide, and has been erected under the direction of Rev. JOSEPH FRANSIOLI, pastor, within one year of its commencement. The style of architecture is the Romanesque, and the plans were drawn by P. C. KELLY, architect. The interior of the church is elegantly frescoed by Italian artists of distinction. The church will be opened to the public for a week or two within the present month, prior to its consecration to divine worship.

The Palisade Methodist Episcopal Church, of the northern part of the City of Hudson, N. J., will be dedicated to-morrow. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. Preaching by Rev. C. LAREN; afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. J. POISAL; evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. O. WINNER.

Services To-morrow.

Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., will occupy the pulpit of the South Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Dr. SPEARS',) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

"The Bible the World's Necessity" will be the subject of Rev. C. E. HARRIS' sermon in the morning, at the Greene-street M. E. Church; and in the evening he will speak of "Woman and her usefulness in the Church of Christ."

Rev. W. A. BARTLETT will preach, as usual, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector of St. John the Baptist's, will preach in the Memorial Church, Hammond-street, in the evening.

Mr. FRÖTHINGHAM will discourse of the "Fast Man" in the hall northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, in the morning, and in the evening Rev. GEO. F. NOYES will preach.

— Among the gentlemen presented to the Prince on board the *Kingston*, while she was lying at Kingston, was Mr. Orlando F. Starkey.

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MME. R. HARRIS & SON, NO. 729 AND 571 BROADWAY, N. Y.—Mme. HARRIS begs leave to inform the ladies of the United States that she has just returned from Paris with a magnificent assortment of French bonnets, from the most celebrated houses. Also, a large assortment of coiffures, head dresses, bridal wreaths of all descriptions, and every kind of artificial flowers, manufactured by Duteis, (artistic flowers,) Purveyor patented of Her Majesty the Empress of France, the Queens of England, Spain, and the Emperor of Russia.

FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 Bleecker-st., has the honor to announce that she will open, on THURSDAY next, Sept. 20, a rich and elegant assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, selected expressly by her own agent in Paris from the leading establishments, and comprising every novelty of the season. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

BARGAINS FOR WHOLESALE BUYERS OF MILLINERY.—L. BINNS' millinery, largest in the City, straw bonnets and straw goods at wholesale and retail, black and red bonnets at $6 each. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, up stairs.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.—A GENTLEman desires employment in writing for two or three months; references unexceptionable. Address OCCUPATION, Box No. 2,982, Post-office.

TO LEARN A TRADE.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS to learn a light trade of some kind; has some idea of drawing and a slight idea of surveying; is not afraid of work. Address E. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MILLERITE, VIA SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS—Formerly held at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., are removed to the Hall, No. 151 Bowery, corner of Broome-st. Preaching TO-MORROW by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on *The Fall of the Papacy and the Speedy Coming of the King of Righteousness to reign*. Also, at 7½ in the EVENING, at Greenpoint, at the Hall occupied by the Universalists' Society. Seats free. All lovers of truth are invited to attend.

TENT SERVICES.—REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, the converted Jew, will preach in the large tent, at the junction of 58th-st., Broadway and 8th-av., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and Rev. Mr. HASS, at 7 o'clock in the EVENING; at 4½ o'clock the Germans will hold their meeting; Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Temperance Meeting TUESDAY EVENING. Prayer Meetings WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING, Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Bible the World's Necessity*, (second of the series,) and at 7½ o'clock P. M.: Subject—*Woman and Her Usefulness in the Church of Christ*. Seats free. Weekly lecture on Wednesday; services and prayer-meeting on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

DEDICATION.—PROVIDENCE PERMITTING.—The Palisade M. E. Church of Hudson City, New-Jersey, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on SUNDAY, Sept. 16. Rev. C. LAREN, of Jersey City, will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. I. POISAL, of New-York, at 3 P. M.; Rev. J. O. WINNER, of Hudson City, at 7½ P. M. All friends of the enterprise are invited to attend. P. WOOD, Pastor.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH—NO. 24 COOPER Institute. Preaching SABBATH, 16th, by Elder EDWIN BURNHAM. Subject, A. M.: *Angelic Existence*; and P. M.: *Angelic Ministrations*. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free. P. S.—In the EVENING, Elder BURNHAM will speak at No. 7 7th-av., formerly Advent Chapel.

LEBANON AND THE SYRIANS.—REV. DR. THOMPSON will deliver, at the Broadway Tabernacle, next SABBATH EVENING, a discourse upon *The Social and Religious bearings of the Massacre in Lebanon*, with a plea for the suffering survivors, for whose relief a contribution will be taken. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. B. PETERS, (UNIVERSALIST Church, Williamsburgh, corner of 4th and South 3d sts.,) will commence, by special request, the repetition of a series of discourses, given by him last Winter, on *The History and Doctrines of the Leading Christian Denominations*; the series to begin with an introductory lecture TO-MORROW EVENING.

"ABSALOM, THE PROGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN."—The three lectures delivered some two years since, by Rev. S. A. COREY, on this subject, will (by request) be repeated in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. First lecture TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Services also at 10½ o'clock A. M.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHRUP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Sept. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and regularly at the same hours every SABBATH hereafter. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—PROF. MATTISON, OF Union Chapel, Broadway, New-York, will preach in Union Chapel, Williamsburgh, (7th-st., between Grand and South 1st sts.,) TO-MORROW EVENING, Sept 16, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Preaching in the morning by Rev. W. P. HAMMOND. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, 17TH-ST., IMMEDIATELY west of 6th-av. URBAN C. BREWER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, Sept. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The subject in the Morning, *The two Chapters of Christian Life*; in the Evening, *The Loss of the Lady Elgin*.

N. W. PROTESTANT REFORMED DUTCH Church, 23d st., between the 6th and 7th avs., (Rev. H. D. GANSE, Pastor. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS may be expected to preach in this Church every Sabbath during the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Prayer Meeting at 6½ P. M. Lecture and Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH, MURRAY HILL—5th-av., corner of 35th-st., Rev. T. L. WILEY, Rector. This Church will be open for divine service on the third SUNDAY of the month, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, residence No. 195 East 19th-st. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited; seats free.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—MR. ALBERT BRISBANE will lecture in Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday, Sept. 16) MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Conference at 3 o'clock P. M., same place.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., TO-MORROW. Subject for the Evening—*The Loss of the Soul*, (Matt. xvi. 26,) will be considered by Rev. MOSES BALLOU.

SECOND UNITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL Society, of Brooklyn, Clinton, cor. Congress-st. This church will be opened for divine worship on SUNDAY, (to-morrow,) Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. A. D. MAYO, of Albany, will officiate.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. Stephen's, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, for the first time since his return, in the Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. PERINE. The public are invited. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 22d-st. and 4th-av. The Pastor, Rev. J. B. HAGANY, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, on State, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., WILL preach in the South Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Dr. Spears',) on SABBATH next, 16th inst., in the morning and afternoon. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at the hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st, on SUNDAY morning and EVENING next, at the usual hours. SUBJECT: *The Last Man*. The evening service will be conducted by Rev. GEORGE S. NOYES.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. S. SOPER, of Brooklyn. At 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, second sermon on *Men of the World*. Seats free. General prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

THE PEOPLES' MEETING AT NO. 187 Bowery EVERY SABBATH. Subjects on the 16th, at 3 P. M.—*The Issues and the Candidates of the Presidential Campaign*. At 7½ P. M.—*Negro Suffrage*. Platform of both meetings free to all.

THE CLOUDS! THE CLOUDS!—JESUS is coming in the clouds, and his precursor will discourse on the time, manner, and object of his advent, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector of St. John the Baptist's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR BETHESDA Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, Sunday the 16th; services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, ON FULTON-av. near Hoyt-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn. Preaching, TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. A. A. WILLETTS, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

PROFESSOR MATTISON WILL PREACH at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. C. CHATTERTON, at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach next SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 16. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. FRANK REMINGTON, PASTOR OF the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., at 3½ P. M., and also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—LATE OF THE OLD Brewery.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. by Rev. H. O. SHELDON, of Ohio. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M.

CHRISTIAN ISRAELITES.—J. L. BISHOP is to preach at the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

STATIONERY.

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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c. No. 202 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AND TO Dealers in Millinery Goods and the Trade generally, I am now prepared to furnish double-cape net bonnet frames in quantities required by the trade, and respectfully solicit orders for the same. I also hereby notify all persons that they are forbid to make, manufacture or sell double-cape net bonnet frames, or in any manner whatever infringe upon my patent, (reissued May 15, 1860,) for manufacturing the same, as I shall prosecute all persons infringing the same to the fullest extent of the law. WHITTEN E. KIDD.
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Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 17,
5 cases NEW FALL SILKS,
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At 31 cents per yard.
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100 CARTONS OF THE ABOVE GOODS FROM AUCTION,
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REFERENCES.

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The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

$200.—THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH

PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 5th of September. The institute offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. French is the language of the family. But twelve young ladies will be received as boarders in the institute, and they will enjoy the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken always to have a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $200 per annum.

Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR

BOYS—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City, by the Erie Railroad. HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Studies—Classics, French, German and English branches. Parents desirous of sending their sons to a healthy locality, removed from city and village influences, and of having them thoroughly instructed, are invited to visit Cedarcroft. A carriage will be at the depôt Tuesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the train leaving Jersey City at 2.35 P. M. References—President of Columbia College, Rector of Trinity Church, New-York, and present patrons. See circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway, or address the Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BED-

ford, Westchester county, New-York. A family boarding-school, under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON. Location elevated and healthy, with ten acres of well-shaded ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term reopens Wednesday, Sept. 5. For circulars apply to Mr. JAMES BATES, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.; at Jackson's mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal.

ACADEMY OF DANCING AND CALES-

THENICS.—Mr. and Mrs. TRENOR reopen their well-known rooms, No. 65 West 34th-st., on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst.; No. 90 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., is now open. Mr. T. will be pleased to accommodate parties who may form classes at their residences, in private schools, or at either of the Academies. Call for circulars.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVER-

HACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSELL WILL BE READY,

on the 17th inst., to receive at her residence, No. 237 West 22d-st., a few young ladies for instruction in Latin and in the English branches. Applications addressed to the care of WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, No. 24 Pine-st., will be attended to.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND

English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENG-

lish Boarding and Day School, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 17th. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MRS. BODSTEIN WILL RESUME IN-

STRUCTION in singing, at her residence, No. 84 West 22d-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Application to be made at the house.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNI-

TURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE,

will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN

their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN

their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 150 Fifth-av., first door from Washington-square.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL

reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 15 West 26th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel.)

MISS STIMSON WILL RESUME HER

School on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 149 West 34th-st.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN

her school, No. 273 10th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 EAST

16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 18.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS,

N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

NOTICE.—COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL

SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG, NO. 36 EAST 20TH-ST.,

will reopen herschool on Monday, Sept. 17th.

MISS ALLERTON'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG

LADIES, No. 49 West 19th-st., will open Monday, Sept 17.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

This is an incorporated Academic Collegiate Institution, for the education of young ladies, under the supervision of the Regents of the University of the State of New-York. It is complete in all its appointments, full of a healthy life and vigor in all its departments, and keeps pace, it is believed, with the advancing spirit, the enlightenment and the wants of the age,

It has a regular graduating course of study intended to embrace all the branches essential to a substantial and finished education. Especial attention is also given to the Fine Arts, and to those polite accomplishments which fit woman to adorn society and the home circle. The Musical Department is believed to be second to that of no Seminary in the State. The French and German Languages are taught by native teachers who reside at the Seminary, and make them, as far as practicable, the medium of conversation.

Much care is given to the moral bearing of pupils, and to the cultivation of refinement of manners.

The location of the Institute, possessing the opposite qualities of easy accessibility, and quiet seclusion; the beauty of the surrounding scenery, with the historical interests and literary associations of the region; the remarkable healthfulness of the climate; the spaciousness, style and convenience of the buildings; the extent of the grounds, and the facilities afforded for pleasant and health-giving recreation, give to it externally many unusual attractions, while in the management of its internal affairs, it is the study of its officers to make it combine, in the greatest possible extent, all the advantages of a *good school* with those of a *good home.*

The Fall Term will commence on the 18th day of September. Circulars, giving full particulars, may be obtained by addressing

REV. L. D. MANSFIED, A. M., CHAS. F. MANSFIELD, A. M., } Principals.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Institute building—a large, commodious and fine specimen of architecture—is located a little south of the village of Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., on a commanding eminence which slopes gracefully down to the bank of the Hudson; some twenty miles of the opposite shore lies before you, dotted with villas and bristling with the spires of some half-dozen churches. A more picturesque point of observation can hardly be found. Turning from the river to the west, you find yourself nearly shut in by an amphitheatre of hills, which stretch to the north of you, until, dropping into the river, the water washes their feet. On the south the hills sink gradually down to the shore at Piermont. We observe their broken outlines, their gorges, their wooded slopes and rocky spurs, their heads bound with cloud-wreaths, and around their base gardens and cultivated fields. Nature seems to have hung about the spot her richest scenery, especially adapted to cultivate the taste and ennoble the mind.—*Home Journal.*

Above all is the school, pervaded by a healthful, moral atmosphere, softened and vitalized by the spirit of true Christianity.—*Ib.*

I am well acquainted with Rev. Mr. Mansfield, and have great pleasure in stating that he enjoys my highest respect and esteem, and I feel assured that he will be able to command success, if ability and merit only are necessary.—*Letter of Hon. Wm. H. Seward.*

The Principal, Prof. C. F. Mansfield, has long occupied the highest rank as a thorough and capable instructor. The Rockland Female Institute is a model of an educational home.—*New-York Reformer.*

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY,

NO. 22 EAST 36TH-ST.

The Misses HOWLAND'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

Circulars and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principals, or at the book-store of Messrs. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

MISS KENNEDY'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,

Will open on the 14th of September. Miss Kennedy will also receive a limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils, and will be at home from the 1st of September. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or will be forwarded to applicants, if desired.

MRS. AND MISS STERRS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

SING SING

FEMALE SEMINARY,

REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,

Principal,

Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.

Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT,

NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils received at all ages and prepared for college or business pursuits.

JOHN ARRELL, A. M., Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Lexington-av., near 37th-st.

Term commences Sept. 10.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRO-

TESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 30 WEST 25TH-ST.,

Opposite Trinity Chapel.

This School, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it much for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting; and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A small number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE

banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by *Mattano*, from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by either of the ferries, and circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT TAR-

RYTOWN for male and females under 14 years. Location unsurpassed on the Hudson. Terms, $25 per quarter, payable in advance. Term commencing Sept. 25. For reference apply to S. H. Cowles, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, Rev. N. Gillespie, cor. of Walker and Baxter-sts., S. P. York, No. 17 Nassau-st., or of JOSEPH JONES, Principal.

AT $5—BUSINESS WRITING.—DOLBEAR'S

Commercial Academy, No. 449 Broadway. Pupils may secure vacant seats for afternoon or evening, at half-price, and become elegant penmen. Stiffness or trembling will be removed from the worst hand. Book-keeping as usual.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, MONTICELLO,

Sullivan County, N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. School opens 19th. Board, including room (furnished, warmed, and lighted,) $126 per annum. For particulars, send for circular.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK, THE PIANIST,

begs that all communications regarding lessons be addressed to the care of CHICKERING & SONS, No. 694 Broadway, where he will also receive "personal" communications on Tuesdays and Fridays.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH

and English, classical and commercial boarding-school, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Special attention to the modern languages and commercial branches.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL RE-

OPENS its Primary, Commercial and Classical departments, Sept. 10. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND

Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT SCHOOL FOR

boys, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at R. LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. A. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENG-

lish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-

SEVENTH-ST., New-York, for the Christian education of young ladies, will open MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1860. Address Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AV., COR-

ner 29th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. For terms apply as above, or at No. 163 Lexington-av. Rev S. R. DAVIS and D. P. LEE, Principals.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S BOARD-

ING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., 12 miles from New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10.

MESDAMES GHEGARAY AND PREVOST

respectfully inform the parents of their pupils, that they will reopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 76 Madison-av.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND

Boarding School, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 6th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG

Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD WILL REOPEN

her school on Monday, September 17, at No. 171 East 13th st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Grammercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

AT

NYACK ON THE HUDSON.

See advertisement in the *Times, Tribune* and *World* of Saturday, Sept. 15.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT SPRINGSIDE,

On Owasco Lake, two miles from Auburn, Cayuga Co.

HENRY W. DWIGHT, Principal; WM. H. BEACH, Associate Principal. Number of pupils limited to 25. Terms, $300 per annum, payable at commencement of terms—1st October, 1st January, and middle of April.

REFERENCES—Hon. E. D. Morgan, Hon. D. D. Field, Wm. Pitt Palmer, James B. Brismade, H. D. Sedgwick, S. E. Burrall, Jasper Corning, Edward Corning, James C. Derby, Ivison & Phinney, C. L. Mather, C. P. Dewey, and A. D. Napier, New-York. Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D.D., President Hum. Col.; Rev. Chester Dewey, D.D., LL.D., Prof. Roch. University; Prof. Albert Hopkins, Wms. College; Rev. E. H. Cressy, Staten Island; Rev. E. N. Huntington, D.D., Prof. Aub. Theo. Seminary; Rev. Henry Fowler, Rev. Chas. Hawley, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Hon. Chris Morgan, Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, and E. T. Throop Martin, Auburn.

Mr. DWIGHT may be seen at the store of Becar & Co., No. 187 Broadway, to-day, (Friday,) from 9 till 5 o'clock.

LADIES' ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. APTOMMAS have opened their new establishment, the specific object of which is to offer facilities for the acquirement of accomplishments, and also to afford a home to those who seek the superior means of instruction to be found in New-York City. A prominent feature is the introduction of a

LEGITIMATE METHOD OF STUDYING,

without which the best tuition is attended with no benefit; and hence the reason that aspirants for accomplishments are disappointed with their attainments. The admirable plan of

EVERY-DAY LESSONS

is adopted as the only effective mode of teaching. For the development of taste, Matinées and Soirées, of a high order, will be given during each season. The assistance of the most eminent artists is secured. For particulars apply to Mr. APTOMMAS, No. 114 West 34th-st., near Broadway, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,

No. 68, West 26th-st.

REV. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR.

A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFF'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,

Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH

and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 5 and 7 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.

Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.

Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M. D., and John H. Griscom, M. D. For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING

and French Boarding and Day-School for Young Ladies has been removed from Gramercy Park to No. 7 West 22d-st., (second door from the 5th-av.,) where it will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Special provision has been made for the practical acquisition of the French language. Application for admission, or for circulars, may be made to the Misses BUCKNALL, at No. 7 West 22d-st.

Mr. MILLS, for many years the conductor of the principal studies of the late Mrs. Okill's school, respectfully announces that he has associated himself with the Misses BUCKNALL in the future management of their Institution. The same course of study, and the same succession of classes, which he has hitherto so successfully observed, will still be followed in this new arrangement.

Parents or guardians who may desire to see Mr. MILLS with regard to the school, will find him, after the 1st of September, at his residence, No. 22 West 14th-st.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NO.

309 WEST 22D-ST.—This school, conducted on the most approved German plan, aims at the harmonious development of all the faculties of the mind, the physical perfection and the moral well-being of its pupils. Numerous highly qualified teachers, native and foreign, employed in the English, German, French and Spanish departments. Boys prepared for business or College. Separate department for girls, in which plain and ornamental needlework are taught. Gymnasium superintended by competent gymnasts in both departments. There are a few vacancies for boarding pupils. Term begins Sept. 10. Circulars, giving very full particulars, may be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway, and at the Institute.

R. DULON, P. D.
H. GERCKE, P. D.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

—The usual exercises of this institution will be resumed as follows, viz.: Of the School of Art, on MONDAY, Sept. 3; of the Preparatory or Grammar School, on the 10th; of the Collegiate Department, and of the School of Law, Sept. 19; of the School of Analytical and Practical Chemistry, and of the School of Medicine, Oct. 15.

The examination for admission to the College Classes will take place on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, in the Council Room, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Circulars at the University.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE NEW-YORK

UNIVERSITY.—The next term commences Sept. 19. Students who attend three terms, or two terms, and study one year elsewhere, if qualified to practice, will receive the degree of LL. B. By the law of 1860 the Faculty are constituted an Examining Committee, and the Diploma is made evidence of qualification to practice. A good Law Library for the use of the students. For circulars apply at the University.

J. FERRIS, Chancellor.

W. B. WEDGWOOD, Secretary.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900

Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crown's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.—The next term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Prof EATON, or any of the Trustees. J. W. HARPER, Secretary.

Pupils from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL

reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

ELOCUTION IN SCHOOLS, TEACHERS'

CLASSES, &c.—The services of the undersigned may be secured to teach Elocution in the public and private schools of New-York, Brooklyn, and the immediate vicinity. A liberal reduction from the usual tuition will be made to classes of teachers. A few students will be taught separately. Address J. MADISON WATSON, International Hotel, New-York.

MRS. J. V. CAUCHOIS' ENGLISH AND

French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 239 West 23d-st., (formerly No. 279 West 23d,) will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 10. A punctual attendance of her pupils is especially requested. A class of oil painting and refined Grecian art taught on Saturdays by Mme. Cauchois.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—

No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 580 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON,

CONN.—This school is easy of access to New-York; location healthy. The pupils are under the immediate care of the Principal. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal, AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL,

French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at No. 156 2d-av.

JOSEPH KARGE'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN

September 17, at No. 1,214 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a complete English and classical education, and in the French and German languages.

PROF. N. H. GRIFFIN'S PRIVATE SCHOOL

for boys at Williamstown, Mass., will reopen Sept. 27. Inquire of R. W. TOWNSHEND, No. 140 Broadway, where the Principal may be seen on the 6th and 7th inst.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING,

N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; above that age $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND

English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 17.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Monday, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR

YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The lessons for the sixth year will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

LAW SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

NEW-YORK.

The ensuing term of this Institution will commence at the Law School Building No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Wednesday, the 3d October next, and continue until the middle of May thereafter.

The instruction will be conducted by

Prof. DWIGHT, in Municipal and Commercial Law;
Prof. LIEBER, in Political Science;
Prof. NAIRNE, in Ethics;
Prof. ORDRONEAUX, in Medical Jurisprudence.

Four prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded at the end of the term to the four students of greatest excellence who shall have attended all the Professors.

Terms, $75 in advance, admitting the students to all the Lectures and to the use of the Library, which has been much enlarged.

For further particulars, apply to CHARLES KING, LL.D., at the College, 49th-st., to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned, members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860.

NAZARETH HALL,

NAZARETH, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENN.

The seventy-sixth Annual Session of this Moravian Boarding-School for boys has just opened.

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Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the book-store of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MONKEY BOY.

WINTER GARDEN—SHANDY MAGUIRE—LAW FOR LADIES—IRISH TUTOR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROYALIST.

BOWERY THEATRE—OLIVER TWIST—WILLIAM TELL—THE SECRET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—O'NEAL THE GREAT—THE FRISKY COBBLER—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

PALACE GARDEN—EXHIBITION OF POLYCHROMATIC PAINTINGS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, No. 659 Broadway—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

European advices two days later are received by the *Melita*, which was boarded off Cape Race yesterday afternoon by the news-yacht of the Associated Press. She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 5th inst. The intelligence is highly important. Sardinia was about to interfere in Neapolitan affairs, and it was reported that Gen. LA MARMORA was to leave for Naples with thirty thousand troops—the object being, as stated in our dispatch, "to prevent Naples from becoming a prey to anarchy in view of the fall of the Bourbon Dynasty." All the disposable vessels of the Sardinian Navy were to be sent to the scene of operations, and the military preparations were being prosecuted with the utmost vigor. Every available transport was being put into service, and the Pope would be asked to allow the passage of troops through his dominions in case it should be found impossible otherwise to move so large a body of troops with sufficient rapidity. Meantime insurrections continued, the Province of Terra di Lavoro having revolted, and large bodies of insurgents being in motion. A communication had been received at Naples from GARIBALDI stating that he would be there about the 8th to assume the Dictatorship. From China we learn that on June 26 hostilities were about to commence at the Pei-ho. The statement relative to the mission of Mr. LINDSAY to the United States is qualified somewhat by the London *Observer*. This journey, it seems, is a private one, though as a representative of the shipping interest, he has consented to use his influence to induce the American Government to negotiate for the adjustment of various matters affecting that interest, and the British Government has furnished him with all the correspondence between the two countries, which may be necessary to enable him to understand the matter thoroughly.

The Douglas State Committee met in this City yesterday, and decided by a vote of 7 to 3 to reject the terms proposed by the Breckinridge State Committee for a union of the two parties on one electoral ticket. Another proposal was then received from a Breckinridge organization in this City, known as the "National Volunteers," that the Douglas party adopt on their electoral ticket ten names of prominent merchants and business men, who are known to be in favor of BRECKINRIDGE, but have not been mixed up with any of the Breckinridge organizations in the State. Among the names proposed were Wilson G. Hunt, Jno. H. Brower, Wm. Butler Duncan, Joshua J. Henry, Moses Taylor, and James T. Brady. A Committee of three was appointed by the Douglas Committee to consider this proposition, with full power to carry out the arrangement, if they should deem it expedient.

Senator DOUGLAS reached Elmira yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, where, notwithstanding the time of his arrival, he was received at the depot by a large number of his admirers. In fact, at every station along the route he found numbers of people assembled who made loud calls upon him for speeches. A mass meeting was held at Elmira yesterday afternoon, at which Mr. DOUGLAS, although laboring under fatigue and indisposition, spoke an hour and a half, in exposition of his peculiar tenets. He left for Canandaigua, on his way to Clifton Springs, last evening. Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON is to deliver an address in Philadelphia this evening.

A confirmation of the report of the defeat of MIRAMON is received in official dispatches from Mexico. The engagement, however, it seems, took place at Silos, and not at Lagos, and lasted but one day instead of five, as at first reported. The defeat of MIRAMON appears to have been complete, several of his Generals being killed and taken prisoners.

Advices from Arizona are not very encouraging for those proposing to emigrate to that Territory. The Apache Indians are represented to have made a thorough cleaning out of some of the farming districts. Beginning with petty depredations, they have ended with destroying the corps entirely. In the San Pedro River especially, almost every settler has been compelled to abandon his ranche, and the effects upon the entire population must be felt severely in the scarcity of grain. A renegade white man, however, is believed to have incited the Apaches to these outrages, he being a trader among them, and supplying them with firearms and ammunition. It is reported that PESQUIERA, the Governor of the neighboring Mexican State of Sonora, has made an agreement that American goods designed for Arizona shall pass through at half duty. A great want of water is reported throughout the Territory—there being insufficient in some of the streams to run a mill.

By the arrival of the brig *Julia Ford*, Capt. SWETT, which vessel sailed from St. Kitts Aug. 22, we learn that the health of that Island was very good, and had been all the season. Much rain had fallen, and the condition of the crops was considered very prosperous. During the stay of Capt. SWETT the weather was very fine. On Aug. 23, the schooner *Southern State*, of Elizabeth City, N. C., touched to try the market with a cargo of shingles, and sailed the following day for the Windwards. It was reported that the schooner *Sarah*, forty days hence, had not arrived. On the evening of Sept. 6, in lat. 33° 20′, lon. 74° 30′, the sky presented a grand and beautiful appearance, the whole northern hemisphere showing vivid streaks of Northern Lights, which were of a deep red hue. They lasted about three hours. Capt. SWETT, reports having, on Sept. 9, in lat. 38°, lon. 73° 30′, had a severe gale from N. N. E.

The progress of the Prince of Wales from London to Niagara Falls yesterday, was marked by the usual demonstrations of welcome along the route. He arrived at Niagara after dark, and was received with a grand display of torches, Bengal lights, and other pyrotechnics. Our special dispatch gives some interesting information relative to his future movements.

Our usual Saturday morning review of matters of interest transpiring in the Religious world, embodying the spirit of the Religious Press, will be found elsewhere. Among other subjects discussed, the tour of the Prince of Wales through Canada, and the Orange troubles which at some points have marred his otherwise pleasant progress, receive special attention.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, a decision was rendered by Judge NELSON in the case of CALVIN DURAND *vs.* GEORGE N. HOLLINS. The action was brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for the destruction of property at the bombardment of Greytown, Nicaragua, on the 13th of July, 1854—the defendant being Captain of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* on that occasion. Judgment was given for Capt. HOLLINS, on the ground that he was acting at the time under orders from the Secretary of War. In the Supreme Court at Chambers, before Justice SUTHERLAND, a discontinuance was entered in the case of the City *vs.* Ira A. Libby, for the recovery of certain books from the Street Commissioner's Office, claimed to have been wrongfully taken away and detained by the defendant. LIBBY having delivered the books, the papers in the case were withdrawn. In the Superior Court at Special Term, before Justice PIERREPONT, a motion was made for an injunction restraining one LOUIS MANDELL from receiving the rent of Volks Garten, in the Bowery, the plaintiff in the action alleging that the conveyances by which MANDELL claimed title to the rents, were void. The action in the case is to set aside those conveyances, and the present motion was for an injunction pending litigation. Decision was reserved.

The Stock Market was active yesterday, and an increased demand was shown, at advancing prices, for Hudson, Erie and Illinois Central. New-York Central was a fraction easier, closing 87½ ₩ cent. In Money, no change was noticed in rates. Bills on London, 109⅝@109¾ for Bankers.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were depressed and lower. The *Asia's* news discouraged holders. Groceries and Provisions were in pretty fair request. Tobacco was actively sought after, as were likewise Hay and Hops. Naval Stores attracted more attention. Whisky declined a shade. Cotton was less active. Other commodities remained as previously represented. A sample of new Rice, received from Charleston, was exhibited.

A Certain Contingency.

When in his speech at Jones' Wood on Wednesday, Ex-Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia, denounced the existence of a design on the part of the South, to dissolve the Union in a "certain contingency," the report proceeds to say that the announcement was received by a previously boisterous audience, in profound silence, and the reader is left to the presumption that awe and horror were the source of the transition. We suspect that no sentiment so profound was in the least concerned. The change had its origin doubtless in the curiosity of the hearers—in their natural desire to court further developments, and in their anxiety to understand the exact nature of the contingency in which these anonymous conspirators will rush to the achievement of their undefined purposes. There is a mystery about this much-mentioned plot of impending Disunion which very naturally excites attention, even where it fails to inspire apprehension; and it strikes us that the time has fully come when we should know more of the dreadful things prepared for an evil and perverse generation at the hands of the "united South." The advocates of three Presidential Candidates have now distinctly asserted that the election of Mr. LINCOLN is the contingency referred to—the cardinal pivot upon which the second American revolution is to hinge. A correspondent of a city print states that at a meeting last week of former supporters of Mr. DOUGLAS in Virginia, men of substance and intelligence, assembled at no more obscure a place than the White Sulphur Springs, it was resolved to abandon that candidate, because he had publicly declared at Norfolk his conviction that the election of LINCOLN would not justify the South in secession. The leaders of the disunion movement at the South, the RHETTS, the YANCEYS, and the DAVISES, who, for the moment, sustain Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and in sustaining him avow their allegiance to the existing Union, disavow at the same time all allegiance to a Union of which LINCOLN, and not BRECKINRIDGE, shall be the federal head. These indications, if they have any meaning, demonstrate a settled and mischievous purpose on the part of these desperate political gamesters; and it is but equitable that the country, upon whose conduct the event depends, should know the precise condition in which it stands, and the nature and full extent of the penalty to be paid for a certain course of action. It is more than probable, indeed, that the result, so far as popular action is concerned, will not now be altered by the disclosure; but we may at least be placed upon equal terms with our antagonists, and the Federal authority may have some chance to assert itself. If the persons suspected of complicity in these purposes care to avoid the undesirable fame of GUY FAUX and FIESCHI, they will throw aside their slouched hats and cloaks, and let the intended victim recognize the intending assassin.

For while we frankly hold the Union to be proof against the worst purposes of such antagonists, to defeat them against the odds of silent preconcert and secret preparation, may easily become a task of great cost and much annoyance to the Federal authorities. The power of the malcontent minority at the South is, we believe, only great for momentary evil. In a variety of ways they may create a panic, and raise a transient show of resistance to the General Government; and for a time give forced currency to the notion that some considerable portion of the Southern people are hostile to the Union. Let us assume the "certain contingency" of Mr. JOHNSON then to be the success of Mr. LINCOLN. South Carolina, in which State disunion is epidemic, might make that event the signal for withdrawing from the Confederacy, seizing upon the Custom-house and defences of Charleston, and establishing her independent character. The duty of President BUCHANAN would be painfully inevitable. The precedent established by JACKSON must necessarily be his guide. The Home squadron must be ordered to Charleston harbor. Large bodies of troops must be moved to the same point. It would then be recognized throughout the South that the question of the power of a State to retire from the Confederation was to be put to a final test. The approach of a conflict so unequal would solicit the sympathies of all the youthful Hotspurs of the Southern States. Volunteers might be expected to pour in from all quarters to the aid of the recusant Commonwealth; and thus the conservative sentiment of the whole South, though numerically in the ascendant, might be forced to stand paralyzed and undetermined, while the blaze of civil war was spreading like wildfire through the Gulf States. The conflict, it is to be hoped and believed, would be but brief. Energetic action on the part of the Central Government, wisely appealing to the steady loyalty of the Southern masses, would, no doubt, presently quench the unfed flames, and the integrity of the Union be finally placed beyond question.

This imaginary drama ends, it is true, in triumph; but who can contemplate without horror its most transient scene? Who can calmly reflect upon the social, commercial and industrial interests of the American people, exposed to the suspense and strain of such intestine struggles? For this reason, if for no higher motive, the public have a right to claim something more definite in the way of light as to these dangers with which we are now formally threatened, from men who, like Ex-Gov. JOHNSON, profess to understand the whole case. If these men are not the most contemptible traders in panic and manufacturers of false alarms, they will tell us exactly what awaits us, and give us time, at least, to put our house in order.

"PROTESTANT ASSASSINATION."—It may be interesting to the public to know that murder, when committed from a railroad car by members of a "Protestant Association" on a spree, is to be regarded as simply an ordinary incident of civilized life. We infer this at least from the fact that no legal attention whatever appears to have been paid to the assassin who, at Newark, fired a loaded pistol out of a car window on Wednesday of last week, at a group of poor people on the sidewalk, and shot a colored woman in the breast. The religious persons with whom this pious individual was in company were probably so much absorbed in their devotions as not to notice the circumstance; but where were the Police, and where are they now?

Sardinia and Naples.

The Italian drama is moving forward to its *dénouement* with startling rapidity. The news which reaches us to-day brings Sardinia face to face with the dynastic party of Italy and of Europe, and fully explains the recent lull in the storm which broke so suddenly over Sicily a few short weeks ago.

While GARIBALDI, from his watch-tower in the mountains, is still kindling one province after another of the Neapolitan Kingdom into open rebellion, Sardinia advances, sword in hand, to impose law upon the State, and hastens to administer the effects of the Bourbon dynasty even before its formal demise has been decently announced to the world. At the same time the Court of Turin publicly promises peace to the Pope, and a strong reinforcement of French troops ordered to Rome, gives warning to Cardinal ANTONELLI and Gen. LAMORICIERE, that they are no longer to be intrusted with the control of a situation from which their obstinate madness threatens alike the regeneration of Italy and the tranquillity of Europe.

The occupation of Naples by a powerful Sardinian army will no doubt demonstrate the utter hollowness of all the clamor which has been recently made over the menacing intentions of Austria. It is the bold assertion by the first of Italian Sovereigns of his paramount right to preserve the peace and consolidate the order of Italy. Were Austria strong enough to accept this assertion as a defiance to her policy and a threat against her future peace, it may well be doubted whether the assertion would have been made. That it should have been made, and made simultaneously with a renewed demonstration by France at Rome, is of itself a fresh victory won for the cause of liberalism in Europe and for the hopes of unity in Italy.

The intelligence that this decisive step taken by VICTOR EMANUEL, has been followed by the rumored explosion of a plot at Verona involving the disclosure of serious machinations set on foot by Sardinia against the Austrian authority in Venetia, would have been fairly interpreted a year ago as indicating an intention on the part of Austria to make out a case of war at once against her formidable neighbor. We do not believe that it can now be read in this sense. It is more probably an adroit attempt to prepare a series of accusations against that evil day when the armies of Italy shall begin to gather along the Po, and Austria shall be summoned to render up the keys of the Alps and of the Adriatic into the hands of their natural holders. There is nothing in the actual aspect of Europe which can encourage FRANCIS JOSEPH to resume the attitude of aggression in Italy even when he sees Sardinia seizing before his eyes upon the resources of the whole Peninsula, and knows that every forward step of hers is a new signal of doom to him and to his dynasty.

French Canadianism.

The London *Times* has given importance to a Montreal municipal dispute,—which only a local paper noticed at the time,—by making it the subject of a leading editorial, and an opportunity for denouncing French Canadian ingratitude. The *Times* enumerates the benefits that the French population of the Province have derived from British rule; and they are so far correctly stated that there is probably no dependency of the British Crown more favored at the present day than that of Lower Canada. Every effort has been made to conciliate her people—their national prejudices have been respected, their language has been preserved, and their religion has been placed on a footing of perfect equality with that of the Episcopal establishment. If Lower Canada had remained a French colony, it could not have been as politically free as it is now; if it had been absorbed by the United States, or by the English colonies that sweep around it, the anomaly of an unprogressive Province in the centre of the North American Continent would not be witnessed, nor would a crop of ungenial prejudice be found flourishing in the midst of an Anglo-Saxon empire. In the nature of things French Lower Canadian influence ought long ago to have been swamped; and it undoubtedly would have been swamped if it had not been for the protecting ægis of British Rule. Many people, on both sides of the line, imagine that the policy of the British Government in this respect has not proved beneficial to the best interests of Canada, and was not adopted and pursued from purely unselfish motives. The French population in Canada—the most peaceful and contented probably in the world—were once goaded to rebellion, and American sympathy, then displayed in their behalf, opened the eyes of the Home Government to the danger of having a discontented colony lying within the very shadow of the great Republic. Ever since 1838, the fullest liberty has been granted to the French Canadians. They have been allowed and encouraged to retain a nationality of their own, and their religion, especially, has been fostered. They dislike, at present, no people more than they do the Americans. They detest our democratic institutions, and dread nothing so much as an influx of American ideas, which would soon overturn the little idols they have set up to worship.

The remarks of the Montreal Alderman, which the *Times* makes the text of its indignation article, were utterly beneath contempt or notice. The man must have emerged from the dregs of society, if we are to judge him by the vulgarity of his language or the stupidity of his statements. The *Times* makes a great mistake in supposing that they are indorsed by any section of the French Canadian population. In cities like Quebec and Montreal, where society is mixed, and where most of the citizens of French extraction are, so to speak, *parvenus*, and looked upon as such by their more aristocratic fellow-subjects of English birth, a great deal of jealousy exists. That jealousy would of course be embittered by such an event as the Royal visit, especially if more notice was taken of one party than the other. But it is quite absurd to regard such a feeling as evidence of disloyalty, or even of a passing dissatisfaction with British rule.

The *Times* makes another great mistake in supposing that such men as the French Alderman referred to were in any way connected with "the mob which thirteen years ago burned down the Parliament House of Montreal." The parties to that memorable riot were all Englishmen; there was not a French Canadian engaged in it. No one acquainted with the character of the French Canadians would ever give them credit for the commission of an act of such daring retribution. During a century of subjection to foreign rule, and two centuries of isolation from the parent country, they have lost many of those great qualities which distinguish the Frenchman of the present day. During the rebellion of 1838, the righteousness of which was fully recognized and admitted by the British Government when it heaped honors on the ringleaders, and recompensed them for their losses; during that outbreak the flickering spirit of French-Canadian independence was trampled out forever. The little energy the people displayed then they will never display again. When the day comes for Canada's separation from the British Crown, it will be effected, whether in peace or in war, by men of Anglo-Saxon descent. There is more danger to the integrity of the British-American Empire in the late Orange displays of Toronto and Kingston than in any quantity of such pettish tirades and vulgarities as those so bitterly denounced by the leading organ of English public opinion.

California and the New Almaden Case.

A correspondent who assumes to himself a majestic identity with the abstract law, takes us this morning rather sharply to task for our strictures upon the conduct of Attorney-General BLACK, in the great Californian case of the New-Almaden Mine.

As our correspondent's communication is a substantial reproduction of the Attorney-General's too famous letter to the President, we do his illustrious client ample justice in making room for it, although we are bound to say, that in distilling the arguments and the assertions of the Presidential counselor, his friend and defender has judiciously eliminated much of the acrid and extravagant phraseology which gave its peculiar flavor to the official document. We must decline, however, to enter into any extended controversy upon the subject matter of our correspondent's letter. So far as the specific action of Judge BLACK in the premises is concerned, our critic need only honor with a perusal the comments which he so poignantly reprobates, in order to learn that we agree with him entirely in thinking that the Attorney-General did his duty when he declined to recommend Executive interference in the judicial progress of the Almaden case. Indeed, if we are not mistaken, it was urged in advance upon the Californian Legislature, by the very Senator whom our own correspondent erroneously charges with the authorship of the Legislative petition for Presidential intervention, that such intervention, however temporarily desirable it might be in its economical aspects, would be a gravely dangerous precedent to establish. Certainly the possessors of the mine, who are the defendants in the suit now pending, seem to have had no share in pressing this petition upon the Legislature of the State, as indeed its adoption could hardly fail to prejudice their cause in the eyes of thinking men. The stern and serious objections which we have to advance against the course of the Attorney-General in this important matter are wholly evaded by the reply of his protector. No excuses are advanced, as indeed it is not easy to see that any can be advanced, for the almost fanatical zeal with which Judge BLACK has carried out the a pitiful notion that a great Government like our own can honorably enter a Court of Justice for the sake of winning a legal victory at the expense of justice and equity; or for the grave misrepresentations, (to use the mildest term allowable in the case,) of the language of judges and of the results of legal proceedings which abound throughout a paper presented by the highest law-officer of the Government to the Chief Magistrate of the Union. We contended and contend, with no fear of effective contradiction, that to assume charges of fraud and forgery as proved, while those charges are still undergoing investigation, and that to brand a whole nation with dishonor because a certain number of its citizens have at one or another time been found guilty of moral derelictions, must be acts unworthy of an Attorney-General of the United States, since they would assuredly disgrace the most obscure of citizens. Without opening the general case, we have only to add that the recent California journals intimate such revelations in connection with the governmental management of this matter as threaten to warrant the use of much stronger language than any we have yet employed or care to employ. Nor can we permit the people of California to be too sweepingly condemned for what we regard as their unwise and perilous proceedings in relation to this affair. It must be remembered that to a mining population like that of California, quicksilver is as running water is to a land of millers. The individual interests of the New-Almaden owners and justice itself apart, the sudden withdrawal from the mining facilities of the Pacific Coast of an annual supply of quicksilver equal to 1,700,000 pounds might well startle the "Golden," which also hopes to become the "Silver" State. One of the immediate local effects of this withdrawal has been a rise of 15 cents per pound in the price of this metal, essential to the free development of the other metallic treasures of the community. When the national injunction stopped the working of the New-Almaden Mines, the quicksilver supply of the world stood as follows:

	Pounds.
Old Almaden (Spain)	2,000,000
Ydria (Carniola) / Guancavelica (Peru)	800,000
New-Almaden (California)	1,700,000
New-Ydria, Guadalupe, Enriquita, (California)	1,000,000
Total	5,500,000

The world's consumption of this metal is not estimated at more than 3,000,000 pounds per year, of which less than 1,000,000 pounds are absorbed by general commerce. England, for instance, which imported in 1856 about 2,000,000 pounds of quicksilver, retained only 300,000 pounds for home use. There are yachts in the New-York squadron which could carry quicksilver enough to salivate the Union, or show us all our faces "as in a glass." The great demand for the metal is for mining purposes and on the Western coast of America. California, therefore, it will be seen, must have been a severe immediate sufferer when two-thirds of her supply were suddenly cut off, and she was left to depend upon those smaller mines in the neighborhood of the new Almaden, which are now held and worked by parties interested in the suit which has closed their great rival at least for the present. This circumstance is surely sufficient to account for the unusual course pursued by the representatives of the mining population, and ought, to a certain extent, to excuse them for pursuing it.

Nor should the wider effects upon the world's finance and directly therefore upon the resources of Californian commerce, be overlooked. The revulsion of 1837 was unquestionably prepared in some measure by the monopoly which the ROTHSCHILDS then held of the Old Almaden Mine in Spain, a monopoly which allowed them to advance the price quicksilver to $150 per pound, and thereby to reduce enormously the average yield of silver throughout the world. During this monopoly the silver product of Mexico, which had maintained itself against the influences of civil war, and which even now reaches from $17,000,000 to $18,000,000 per year, fell to less than one million. The effect upon the exchanges of the world was instantaneous and tremendous, and might, had its cause been understood, have justified mankind in dealing with the authors of this pressure as the English House of Commons dealt with Naples, when the Government of that Kingdom undertook to close the Neapolitan ports upon the exportation of sulphur. Had the Legislature of California, indeed, been wisely counseled, and were there any reasonable prospect that Congress will ever again have leisure to consider serious commercial questions, the relations of the New-Almaden injunction with our metallic basis might well have been submitted, not to Executive intrusion upon our Courts, but to legislative discussion on the floor of Congress.

THE REPORTED BRITISH MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.—We have already alluded to the report, started by the London *Shipping Gazette*, that Mr. LINDSAY, member of Parliament, had been instructed to proceed on a special mission to the United States to obtain, if possible, the opening of our coasting trade to foreign vessels. The London *Times* doubts the correctness of the report, and protests against the idea of such a mission. In the first place, the *Times* objects to the practice of "setting one man to do another man's work;" and in the second, personal objections are raised against the gentleman whose name is mentioned in connection with the mission. The latter point is one that concerns the British Government and people only. So far as they are concerned, it is important that their envoy should carry with him as much influence as possible. It seems to us, however, that there is scarcely any need of a special mission for the conduct of this or any other subject of negotiation between Great Britain and the United States. There never was a more popular, more influential, or more able representative of England at Washington than Lord LYONS, and if he is unable to settle the points at issue to the satisfaction of his Government, they will not be settled by Mr. LINDSAY or any one else.

Musical.

The closing nights of a rather chaotic week at the Academy have been balanced with no little taste. The fresh and floral grace of FLOTOW'S "Martha," on Friday, makes a cheerful contrast with the solemn intensities of "Norma," advertised, most remarkably, for to-night. Remarkably, we say, because we do not remember that a Saturday night opera has ever before been attempted in Italian at the Academy. "Martha" has undergone this extremity of social wrong in times past, but why should the CORTESI and her lyric rage be subjected to so depressing an experience? And why, on the strength of a single discouragement, is the New-York of crinoline to be robbed of its *matinées*?

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Defeat of Miramon—The Chiriqui Surveying Expedition—The Pacific Telegraph Proposals—Military Movements.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sep.. 14.

Official dispatches confirm the defeat of MIRAMON. The battle was at Silda, not Lagos as reported, and lasted only one instead of five days. Generals PACHECO and HERNANDEZ were killed. Generals ALFARO, ORTEGA and ANDRADE were taken prisoners—all of MIRAMON'S party.

The recall of Capt. FARRAGUT from the command of the Chiriqui Surveying Expedition was owing, it is said, to want of congeniality between him and his party. Capt. WM. WALKER takes his place.

Señor MOLINA has returned to Washington.

Attorney-General BLACK has given a second opinion in the De Groot claim, affirming the position first taken, and approving the action of the Secretary of War, who had submitted a brief of the case for his consideration.

Secretary COBB laid before the Cabinet to-day the pending proposals for building a telegraph to the Pacific. As Mr. SIELEY contests the responsibility of all who have under-bid him, and as the success of the enterprise depends on this responsibility, Secretary COBB will thoroughly investigate the matter.

Surgeon R. S. SATTERLEE is relieved from duty in the Medical Board to assemble in Baltimore on the 20th inst., and Surgeon JARVIS is detailed in his stead.

Surgeon SIMONS, of the Medical Department, is assigned to duty at Fort Moultrie.

Lieut. DESHLER, Tenth Infantry, is detailed for duty at the Military Academy, to relieve Lieut. WEBB, Second Artillery, who will report for orders to the General-in-Chief.

Quarters for a detachment of troops are to be erected at Honey Lake Valley.

Leave of absence for thirty days has been granted to Lieut.-Col. MYERS, of the Quartermaster's Department. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 14.

Semi-official dispatches from Vera Cruz state that, Gen. CORTAS having been defeated, the State of Oaxaca is now in possession of the Liberals.

The Reactionists have abandoned the cities of Cordova, Jalapa and Orizaba, where the Liberals were raising troops to attack the enemy at Puebla.

The Liberal army of the interior were in Queretaro, making preparations to advance on the City of Mexico.

The receipts of the Treasury last week were $930,000.

Capt. ARMSTRONG has been ordered to the command of the Pensacola Navy-yard.

JAMES N. CARPENTER, of Kentucky, has been appointed a Paymaster in the Navy, to fill a vacancy.

Paymaster ABBOT has been ordered to the *Pawnee* at Philadelphia.

Commander THOMSON has been detatched from ordnance duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to proceed *viâ* England to the coast of Brazil to relieve Commander PRENTISS, recalled, in the command of the *Seminole*.

Commander DRAYTON had been ordered to ordnance duty at Philadelphia.

The *St. Louis* was at Curacoa 21st August, and was expected to take back our Consul to Rio Hache, New-Granada, from which place he had been driven by the insurgents.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Friday, Sept. 14.

Bark *Agnes*, from Baltimore for Cork, has put in at this port leaky.

Schooner *Ranger*, from Jacmel for New-York, with a cargo of coffee and logwood, has also put in here leaking.

Municipal Election in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Sept. 14.

An exciting city election took place in this city to-day for the choice of Assessors and the Board of Relief. The Breckinridge and Douglas men united on one ticket, but the Republican Party elected all their candidates by one hundred majority in a poll of over two thousand votes.

THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

From London to Niagara Falls—Incidents by the Way—Receptions at Woodstock, Paris, Brantford and other places—Gen. Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs Fires a Royal Salute.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Friday, Sept. 14.

In pursuance of the programme, the Prince left London on a special train most gorgeously decorated and furnished. The Duke was quite ill, and the other members of the Royal party were sleepy and completely fagged out, as the Prince insisted upon dancing till 4¾ o'clock this morning.

At Woodstock a series of performances occurred, in which a pompous Mayor, some awkward Councilmen, and a green set of Indians took part. The latter presented a long address, and knelt for his blessing. The waving of a flag knocked off his hat, which was caught by a little boy who suddenly found himself famous.

During a long and dusty ride to the village, through streets lined with people and brass bands, the pole of one of the carriages broke and the occupants, Col. ROLLO, Mr. RENINGFATHER, the Governor's Secretary, and Capt. DECOURCEY, were forced to act as footmen to the following carriages:

While an address was being read to the Prince, two little girls made their way on to the stairs, and one of them, putting a bouquet of flowers into his hand, was rewarded by an audible "Thank you, sissy," and a sweet smile. A terrible ordeal was then prepared for the Prince, who listened to four addresses, to which he gave written replies.

The next place of importance was Brantford, to which we all went in the cars from Paris. The reception there was a superb affair. The little girls were charming, the decorations beautiful, and the lunch most welcome. The Indians turned summersets for his Royal Highness for about two hundred yards, and then presented him with a bark box, in which was an address,

At the lunch the Mayor convulsed the whole assemblage by constantly jumping up and saying, "No talking here—His Royal Highness is present; mind what I say!" After the usual toasts, the party returned to the cars, the Mayor and Council walking backwards in front of the Prince, a distance of an eighth of a mile, much to their inconvenience and his amusement. At Dunville where the bell rings at noon each day for the inhabitants to take quinine, a fireman shook the Prince rudely and violently by the hand, saying, "By golly! that's the best shake ever I had." The Royal train was behind time, and was compelled to rush along at the rate of 60 miles an hour.

At Fort Erie the Prince visited the fort, where an address was presented. An American officer, Capt. GREY, was introduced, and a glimpse of the Prince given to three thousand Buffalonians.

The trip from Fort Erie to Chippewa by steamer was delightful. The Prince smoked all the time, and seemed much pleased with the picturesque scenery. The reception at Chippewa was peculiar. Two immense bonfires lit up the scene for rods around, while the glare of the torches produced a very singular effect. On the outside of Clifton a beautiful pavilion was erected, under which the Prince and suite stood while he received an address. A vast assemblage, whose faces were brightened by the dazzling rays from two Drummond lights, witnessed the proceedings.

Owing to lily carried out arrangements, one half of the Prince's baggage has been lost.

To-night two hundred immense Bengal lights are burning at the Falls, and the sight is the most magnificent I have ever witnessed—lighting up the heavens for miles around. All colors of the rainbow were in turn shown through the waters, and the whole affair was a wonderful success in the pyrotechnic art. The Prince is astounded at the sight, and has already manifested his impatience to go to the Falls.

During the visit of the Prince to Canada, Hon. JOHN ROSE has been very kind and courteous to the American press, as have also the various local authorities, while the other members of the Canadian Government have been insulting, offish and snobbishly impudent; our attempts at obtaining information have been bluffed, and our endeavors to gain important data have been blocked. We have stood it patiently until to-day, when SMITH, the Postmaster-General, and a few minor officials have displayed their ineffable arrogance and contemptible impertinence to a wonderful degree. American gentlemen, guests of the Railroad Company, were grossly insulted by them, and no pains were spared to make the members of the Press understand that they were in the way, and that their company was undesirable. It is gratifying to know that the Duke of Newcastle in no way sympathizes with their dirty tricks, and I only mention them that the American authorities may be fore-advised to teach these people a lesson in true hospitality, by tendering them every facility when they visit the United States.

The Prince will leave Hamilton for Detroit on the 20th, and will stop at the Russell House. In Chicago he will stop at the Richmond; in St. Louis, at Barnum's; in Cincinnati, at the Burnet; in Pittsburgh, at the Monongahela; and from thence he goes to Washington, where the President's advice will have great weight with the Duke as to the Prince's future movements.

The Prince is really quite exhausted, and he falls asleep everywhere, and was only kept awake at dinner yesterday by frequent experiments with snuff, the taking of which makes him sneeze like a baby. Mr. ROSE is working to get the Prince for the Fifth-avenue Hotel; SANDERSON, for the New-York, and Dr. RAWLINGS for the Everett House.

HOWARD.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Niagara Falls, Tuesday, Sept. 15—9 P. M.

The Royal Party arrived here this evening, *viâ* the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad, and steamer *Clifton*, from Fort Erie. At Brantford the party lunched at the Kirby House, the Prince receiving addresses, &c. A large number of Indians also assembled, and made various warlike presents to the Prince. Crowds assembled at all the stations. Upon arriving at Chippewa huge bonfires were lighted, and a torchlight procession escorted the royal carriages to the Falls, where the Prince stops, at Clifton Lodge, the residence of the late Mr. ZIMMERMANN.

The Falls are illuminated with Bengal fires and blue-lights. To-morrow BLONDIN walks the rope.

The Duke of Newcastle is indisposed: other members of the party have also suffered. The Prince, however, is well. There has been trouble to-day in consequence of some New-York Reporters attempting to force themselves among the Royal party. Orders were given at Fort Erie that they should not be allowed on board the steamer; but they have all arrived safely. At Fort Erie a troop of cavalry from the Seventy-fourth Regiment of New-York State Militia acted as an escort to the party, and as the steamer upon which they had taken passage for Chippewa passed down the river, they were honored with a royal salute from Fort Porter, fired under direction of Gen. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCROGGS.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 14.

A. H. RICE was last night renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth District, by acclamation. CHAS. B. HALL was chosen District Elector.

Texas Cotton Factors' Movement.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 14.

At a meeting in Galveston, Texas, of cotton factors, it was resolved to deduct two pounds from each bale of cotton in order to assimilate their market with those of New-Orleans and Mobile.

THE DE GROOT LIBEL CASE.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Nothing has been heard about the De Groot case since it has been laid before the Attorney-General. Some of the lobbyists interested in the payment of the award, now charge that the correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES obtained his information from officials in the Department. GOV. FLOYD is sorry that the latter has been arrested, and, therefore, nothing will be made out of the case."

The New-Almaden Mine and the Attorney-General.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of Thursday, the 6th inst., you publish, under the above heading, a very severe, and, we think, unmerited stricture, upon the official opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, lately given to the President in reply to his (the President's reques "that he should report to him on the propriety o executive interference to dismiss by his (the President's) order the injunction theretofore granted by Judges McALLISTER and OGDEN HOFFMAN, in the Circuit Court of the United States for California, on the suggestion of a joint resolution passed by the California Legislature;" and we are quite sure, from the tone and tenor of your remarks, that you have been entirely deceived as to the true condition of that case, and the extraordinary action of the California Legislature in the premises.

The writer of this has no sympathy, political or personal, either with the Attorney-General or the Administration, nor has he any interest, direct or indirect, in the controversy or as to the ownership of the Almaden Mine, now pending in the Courts of California; but being perfectly familiar with the history of the whole case, and believing "that even the Devil (which, if we may believe Professor BRONSON, the Attorney-General is) should have his due," he desires that you, as well as your large class of readers, should understand precisely and clearly the action of the Legislature of the State of California in passing a joint resolution asking the President of the United States to arrest the administration of justice in the Federal Courts by dissolving an injunction granted by two of the purest and ablest Judges in the United States, after full argument, on the pleadings and proofs in the case of the United States *vs.* The Almaden Mining Company—the most extraordinary resolution ever passed, we venture to affirm, by a legislative body in this or any other country.

The bare statement of the proposition, "that a State Legislature should ask the President to do what he has no more right to do than they have," viz.: to dismiss a legal proceeding in a Court of the United States, is enough to show the fallacy and absurdity of the request.

But to the facts: In the year 1858 a bill in Chancery was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for California (Judges McALLISTER and HOFFMAN composing the Court), by the then United States District-Attorney, in behalf of The United States, complainant, *vs.* PARROTT *et al.*, Almaden Mining Company, defendants. That bill charged,

1. That the United States were owners in fee of certain premises in California.

2. That on these premises the Almaden Quicksilver Mines were located, and that said mine was worth $25,000,000; that the defendants were taking and carrying away a million per year off $8,000,000 from the mine.

3. That the title of CASTILLERO, under which the Almaden Mining Company had gotten possession of said mines, was false, forged, antedated and fabricated, in pursuance of a conspiracy to cheat and defraud the United States of their property.

4. That the defendants are destroying the property and are unable to respond to the damages ($8,000,000) already accrued.

This bill is sworn to, and sets forth the evidence to establish the charge, "that the title of the defendants was false, forged, antedated, and fabricated, in pursuance of a conspiracy to cheat and defraud the United States," so that the defendants might deny it, if they dared do so.

Now, then, if the facts stated in this Bill of Complaint were true, surely the Court should have granted an injunction, as it did, and if the President or his Attorney-General had thereafter attempted to dissolve that injunction, they would have deserved impeachment and punishment of the severest kind. Is not this so?

Let us see, then, what was done by the defendants to prevent the Court from granting the injunction asked for; for, as you are well aware, in the Federal Courts, no injunction is ever granted until after service of a copy of the Bill of Complaint, and notice of the time and place of the hearing of the motion therefor.

By turning to page 309 of McALLISTER'S Circuit Court Reports, a volume published by Judge McALLISTER himself, it will be found that the Almaden Mining Company did not even deny what was charged in the bill of complaint—that their pretended title was false, forged, antedated, and fabricated, to cheat and defraud the United States; but we quote from the record itself.

"The answer of the defendants (says Judge McALLISTER, page 309) or that portion of it which responds to the allegation that the Castillero Grant, under which the Almaden Company claimed, was false, forged, fraudulent, and antedated is given literally, and substantially set out. It is matter elaborate and argumentative, but does not constitute positive and distinct denials which the law requires in an answer in response to the material allegations in a Bill in order to influence the action of a court."

"The averment of the genuineness of the documents alleged by the bill to be forged, antedated, and fraudulent, is founded entirely on information and belief, and on deductions from facts of which defendants were informed."

"The denial is that the defendants have no personal knowledge of the facts exhibited in the documents, but they have been informed and believe that the documents are perfectly genuine."

Page 310 again he says:

"In ascertaining the sufficiency of the denial in the answer, it is necessary to refer to some other allegations in the bill. The twenty-eighth article in the bill charges that all the pretended proceedings before the said Alcalde Prieo, in respect to the judicial possession of the mine, and all the pretendings of the Government of Mexico were falsely and fraudulently made, contrived, procured, antedated, forged, in pursuance of the aforesaid fraudulent conspiracy against the United States and with an intent to defraud the United States out of said mines and minerals.

The bill further charges that, in pursuance of such conspiracy, letters were written, communications made between the said ALEXANDER FORBES and his confederates, and the said J. ALEXANDER FORBES, as their agent, (copies of which are herewith exhibited) in and about the fabrication and procuring the aforesaid false, antedated, and forged Mexican titles.

To these charges the defendants' reply in the 321 section of the answer:

"And the defendants admit the correspondence embraced in said exhibits to have been written by the parties to them, at the times they bear date respectively, and the places from which they purport to have been written, except the letter dated March 25, 1848, which they aver to have been forged. They do not deny that J. ALEXANDER FORBES was acting in behalf of or as agent of said parties, but they deny that all letters and communications were written by said parties with an intent to commit a fraud in furtherance of a conspiracy to fabricate a title, as charged in the bill, except so far as appears from said letters on the part of the said JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES."

Page 313: "A careful examination of this case has brought the Court to the following conclusions: That the complainants have exhibited a title to the premises in dispute which entitles them to an injunction to stay waste upon it; that the allegations of the bill charging forgery, fraud and antedating on the documentary title under which defendants claim, have only been denied on 'information and belief,' which will not authorize the Court to consider the allegations in the bill as disproved," &c., &c.—327.

But Judge HOFFMAN, than whom a purer or a better man never adorned a Bench, a Judge as distinguished for the purity and propriety of his judicial conduct as for the marked ability and legal acumen which he brings to bear on every cause that is adjudicated upon by him, goes into a critical analysis of the evidence furnished by the complainant to establish the charge that the defendants' title was false, forged, antedated and fabricated, in pursuance of a conspiracy to cheat and defraud the United States; and, on the bill, answer and evidence, he arrives at the conclusion that the evidence is in favor of the complaint, and thereupon he decides in favor of granting an injunction. He says, page 356:

"We have thus examined, at greater length than was intended, the evidence on which the United States rely to sustain the allegations of fraud which are made in the bill. The evidence considered has been chiefly that afforded by a correspondence admitted to be genuine, with the exception of one letter, and that relating to the *expediente* of the mine in great part presented by the defendants themselves. The examination has been prosecuted to ascertain whether the allegations of fraud in the bill which are not positively denied in the answer have such a probable foundation as to justify the Court in interfering by injunction to preserve the property during the investigation in which the validity of the title will finally be determined." 359.

And in conclusion, Judge HOFFMAN observes:

"All these circumstances are, in our opinion, abundantly sufficient to show not only that there is a substantial ground of controversy between the parties, but that the allegations of fraud in the bill, which are met with no positive denial in the answers, are sustained by proofs of the fraudulent designs of the parties, and of the manner in which the documents are produced, which leave the question of their genuineness open to grave doubts.

"In such a case, where the substance of the estate and that which constitutes its chief value is being wasted and carried off in enormous quantities, and where the threatened injury is to so great an extent far greater than can be compensated by damages, it seems to us clearly the duty of the Court to preserve the property pending the litigation by which the right to it will be determined."

Thus, then, it will be seen that the Circuit Court of the United States for California, after a full hearing on the bill, answer and evidence, granted the injunction against the defendants, because on those pleadings and proofs it appeared to both Judges McALLISTER and HOFFMAN that the New-Almaden Company had not sufficiently met the charge of offering a forged, false fraudulent and antedated title to the mine in question.

So stands the case when the Legislature of California, on the motion of Senator PEACHY, (one of the defendants' counsel,) pass a resolution calling on their Congressional delegation to ask the President to dissolve the injunction imposed by the Court, nullify a judicial act, and suffer the defendants to go on extracting the substantial wealth of the New-Almaden Mine and converting it to their own uses.

It is for advising the President to refuse this request, and for reiterating in his written opinion the language already used by Judges McALLISTER and HOFFMAN, that Attorney-General BLACK incurs the severest censure at your hands.

Surely this censure is undeserved. On the case, as it stands, is it not plain that the only interference which the Attorney-General could properly have recommended to the President, would be an interference to cause the District-Attorney to prosecute criminally in the United States Court all the defendants for fraud, forgery and antedating their papers, as conspirators to cheat and wrong the United States.

Nor should it be overlooked in this connection that since that injunction was granted, by the decision of Judge OGDEN HOFFMAN affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, the grant to JUSTO LARIOS, made in 1843, has been confirmed, and within those boundaries, as fixed by Judge HOFFMAN and the Supreme Court, this Almaden Mine is located, so that even if the Castillero Grant were genuine and not false, forged and antedated, yet, as it was made in 1846, four years after the Justo Larios Grant, the defendants could take nothing by this junior grant. By the decision of the District Court of the United States and the Supreme Court, the assignees of the Justo Larios Grant are the legal owners of the Almaden Mine. Is it not then the solemn duty of the United States, as Trustee for those owners, to see to it that these defendants do not carry off a million of dollars per annum from property which they have possessed themselves of by fraud, forgery and conspiracy, and which the highest judicial tribunal in the land has decided to be within the boundaries of the Justo Larios Grant of one league, and therefore the property of the assignees or grantees of LARIOS?

Until the completion of the survey of the north line of the Larios Grant (for the other three lines are fixed and settled by the Supreme Court), who is to guard this immense estate from plunder by possessors who are charged with fraud and forgery?

Does it not appear very plainly then, that the Attorney-General was bound to take the action which he did take, for the following reasons here sufficiently recapitulated:

1. Because the Government, in making their treaty with Mexico, bound themselves to protect the private property of citizens in the ceded territory.

2. Because Congress, in passing the law of 1851 for ascertaining and settling private land claims in California, in fulfillment of treaty obligations, enacted that all the ceded territory should be deemed and held as public domain of the United States until the Commissioners or the Courts should decide upon the validity of claims; and that if finally confirmed as valid, the rights of the owners should be certified by the United States Patent issued to the claimant.

3. Because the owners of the Ranche, on which the New-Almaden Mine is situated, while passing their title through the Courts to a final confirmation as a valid claim, were themselves unable to stay the waste of the parties who had taken possession of the mine, as under the law of 1851, it was to be deemed and held as domain of the United States until final confirmation. The injunction obtained by the Attorney-General against the parties holding the unlawful possession until the lawful owner should be ascertained, was but the fulfillment of the solemn treaty obligation to protect the rights of private citizens in the ceded territory wherever the law of the Government had temporarily disqualified the valid claimant from gaining protection in his own name.

4. Because the United States District Court, under these circumstances, having confirmed the validity of the claim of this rancho to others than those holding the unlawful and tortious possession, and this decision being appealed from to the United States Supreme Court) granted the injunction, intimating also that even the alleged claim of the parties in possession of the mine was apparently forged and fraudulent.

5. Because the grantees protected by this injunction are confirmed by it in a claim originating so far back as 1828, re-affirmed by a Mexican Governer in 1842, and because the alleged claim of the New Almaden party is some years subsequent and, even if not forged, could in no way prevail against this older grant. For they cannot maintain their pretension or discovery; nor should they complain of any surprise, since, so long ago as 1848, when they first commenced their work and outlay of money at the mine, they must have known that the mine was upon this previously granted Ranche; and endeavored to purchase, but were met with a refusal.

The complaint of the defendants that the Government object to the use of testimony from Mexico, forces us to remember that the United States District Court and the United States Supreme Court have decided that innumerable cases of claims, sustained by Mexican witnesses, are forged and fraudulent. This, however, is a matter for the Courts, who, I believe, are allowed to judge of the credibility of witnesses, and may be relied on to decide justly. LEX.

Important Naval Movements.

In pursuance of a proviso in the naval appropriation act of 22d June, 1860, the Secretary of the Navy has appointed a Board of "naval officers, engineers and constructors, to examine into the condition of the sailing vessels of the navy, and the cost of giving them, or any of them, full steam power, together with the expediency of making such change, in view of the cost, condition, model and general character of such vessels so altered." The Board is composed of Commodore GEORGE W. STORER, Commodore S. H. STRINGHAM, Engineer-in-Chief SAMUEL ARCHBOLD, Chief Engineer B. F. ISHERWOOD, JOHN LENTHALL, Esq., Chief of the Bureau of Construction, and Naval Constructor B. F. DELANO, and will commence their examinations immediately of the vessels at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, and then examine those at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk successively.

Dispatches of June 29 have been received from Flag-officer STRIBLING, commanding the East India Squadron. He was about proceeding from Shanghai in the Hartford, with Hon. Mr. WARD, United States Minister to the Gulf of Pitchili—to be followed by the steamer *Saginaw*.

The United States sloop *John Adams*, Commander BERRIEN, was in the River Min. The Canton and Chin-chew men were fighting at Fouchou, and Commander BERRIEN had dispatched two armed boats for the protection of American citizens.

The Chiriqui surveying commission, of which Capt. FREDERICK ENGLE is in charge, arrived in the *Brooklyn*, at Baco del Toro, Aug. 23, ten days out from Norfolk. The *Brooklyn* had a very smooth passage, which favored the commission in the arrangement of their plan of action. Immediately the *Brooklyn* dropped anchor, the various divisions of the commission entered upon their respective duties. The weather was dry, the day pleasant, and the nights cool, with a refreshing breeze.

Hudson River Items.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—A melancholy case of suicide occurred in Newburgh, Blizzard's Hotel, a day or two ago. It appears that Mr. JOSEPH CUDDEBACK, a respectable farmer, residing in Cuddebackville, Orange County, had been indicted by the Grand Jury for assault and battery. The friends of Mr. CUDDEBACK did all in their power to settle the matter, and were in a fair way to do so, when the affair so worked upon the mind of Mr. CUDDEBACK as to drive him to desperation. He came down into the bar-room of the hotel and asked for a pencil, and returned to his room. Shortly after the report of a pistol was heard. Mr. BLIZZARD hastened to his room and found him seriously wounded. The landlord instantly started for a physician, but before he returned another report was heard, and on entering the room a second time the unfortunate man was found quite dead. He had shot himself through the head and instantly expired.

THE POTATO-ROT ON THE HUDSON.—The recent heavy rains have caused the potatoes to rot in many of the counties on the Hudson. Whole fields of them in Columbia County, containing six, eight and ten acres, are almost entirely destroyed, and in others they are so far gone that it will not pay to dig them. In Sullivan County, also, the potatoes are nearly all destroyed. Whole fields have been affected in a short time, and many of the farmers have been digging them for feeding. Oats have also been considerably injured by the prolonged wet weather, and several fields of oats have been entirely spoiled.

MORE BURGLARIES.—The store of T. & C. ISHAM, at Malden, Ulster County, was recently entered by burglars, who, with an old key, opened the safe, and carried off $300. The thieves made their escape. The house of Mr. CHAS. HASBROUCK was also entered and robbed of a gold watch and several other valuable articles. The residence of GILBERT H. TRAVIS, Esq., at Carmel, Putnam County, was entered about the same time, in the absence of himself and family, and $100 in money taken from the desk.

Relief for Syrian Sufferers.

The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

J. F. C.	$2 00	W.	2 00
Mrs. McNutt, Rockville, Ind.	10 00	A Lone Widow, Yorktown, N.-Y.	5 00
Cash	2 00	Meth. Epis. Churches, Brandon and Sudberry, Vt.	9 00
Norwich Town, Conn	10 00	J. W.	3 00
M. E. C.	5 00	Daniel Loud	20 00
George S. Rainsford	25 00	J. Butler Wright, by S. S. Winston	100 00
Dr. Wm. H. Thomson	15 00	Through B. Romeyn	5 00
Christ's (Prot. Epis.) Church, Guilford, Conn.	18 00	S. A. N. Fairfield	4 00
C.	2 00	S. Lebanon, Tenn.	5 00
Church, Lebanon, N.-J., through Rev. R.		S. T. T., Washington Heights	5 00
Van Amburg	19 12	Cash	1 00
Julia	1 00	F. A. W., Catskill	10 00
M.D.L., Shelton Island, New-York	1 00	H. S.	25 00
Phrancque	1 00	Rev. S. H. Turner, D.D.	10 00
Spring-st. Cong'l Sabbath School, Milwaukee	7 55	A Presbyterian	10 00
Pres. Church, Greenville, Green Co., N.-Y.	22 60	John T. Parish	30 00
		Lad of Mobile	1 00
		Lady in New-Jersey	5 00
		Total	$382 27
Previously acknowledged			$13,025 06
Total			$13,407 33

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 91 Front-st.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE OF A BALLOONIST.—Prof. SHOTTS, the aeronaut, made a balloon ascension at Marrietta, Ohio, on Wednesday evening about 5 o'clock. When he had reached a height of about one hundred feet, the balloon burst. He came down standing on his basket, alighting on the levee. Singular as it may seem, the only injury he sustained was a badly mashed ankle.

When we say

That Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as dysentery and diarrhœa, wind colic and cholera infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium Sold everywhere, at 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.

Dr. S. N. Marsh, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite the church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his RADICAL CURE TRUSS to all cases of Rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulderbraces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck-Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, South-west corner 8th-av. and 26th-st. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.
Boys', Girls' and Infants' Fall Style Hats now ready.

New-York Medical College and Charity Hospital—East 13th st., near 6th-av. The preliminary course for 1860-61 will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 17th, by a Lecture from Professor VALENTINE MOTT at 11 o'clock A. M. on amputations, to be followed at 12 o'clock, noon, with a lecture from Professor REESE, on Hygiene and Prophylactic Medicine. Medical gentlemen, students, and those interested in the subject, are respectfully invited

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

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Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required. Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
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Parker Bros., London Club Sauce—SINCE its introduction into this country, has found its way into almost every respectable family, hotel and restaurant in the land. Indispensable with steaks, meats and fish of every kind; the popularity it now enjoys is owing to its superior savory qualities, as well as its cheapness. Sold by all respectable grocers everywhere. A. J. PARKER, No. 15 Beekman-st., Agent for the United States and Canada.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 1f Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application o his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Locke's Patent Traveling Bag.—A great improvement and the most convenient bag yet invented. Will contain a package equal to its full interior size. Also all kinds of carpet-bags, valises and trunks, at No. 241 Broadway.

Fall Styles Ready.—Gents' and Children's Hats and Caps, all the newest styles. Beautiful beaver hats, richly trimmed, for Misses and Children.
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E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

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Informs the public that any style of Dress Hat, Soft Hat, Cap or Felt Hats, made in any part of the world, can be obtained at his establishment.

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They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
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Fall and Winter Under-garments for the million at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Warehouse, No. 389 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

MARRIED.

CHAMBERLAIN—CARPENTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 13, by Rev. Dr. Anthon, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Mr. EPHRAM CHAMBERLAIN, of Utica, to THERESA W., second daughter of Charles L. Carpenter, Esq., of this City.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

MURPHY—TRAINER.—In this City, on Monday evening, Sept. 10, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., by Rev. P. Tissot, RICHARD MURPHY to Miss MARY ANN TRAINER.

FAIRBAIRN—ARMITAGE.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 13, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, JOSEPH A. FAIRBAIRN to MARY E., eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

BURRELL—ROSS—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 13, at St. John's Chapel, by Rev. S. H. Weston, Mr. SAMUEL R. BURRELL to Miss LORENA ROSS, all of this City.

DIED.

COCHRAN.—in this City, on Thursday, Sept. 13. Mrs. MARGARET COCHRAN, wife of Alexander Cochran, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 179 West 39th-st., on Saturday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ALLIEN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 13, SOPHIA HENRIETTA, wife of Julien L. Allien, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 9 London-terrace, 23d-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock precisely.

LEEDS.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 13, LOVETT RUSSELL, son of Samuel Leeds, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 11 Great Jones-st., this day, (Saturday,) the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

ANDREAS.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 14, MARY, wife of Adolphus Andreas, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 81th-st., near 10th-av., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

YOUNGS.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 13, SOPHIA PERRINE, relict of the late Hiram Youngs, in the 56th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., this day, (Saturday,) 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COMSTOCK—In Brooklyn, on Fifth Day evening, Sept. 13, ANN M., widow of Nathan Comstock, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on 7th Day afternoon, Sept. 15, at 2 o'clock from Friends' Meeting-house on Schemerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

KELLINGER—At Williamsburgh, on Friday morning, Sept. 14, of diphtheria, MERRITT B., youngest son of the late Thomas K. Kellinger, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 85 2d-st., Williamsburgh, this (Saturday) afternoon at 7 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown on Sunday morning.

CROCHERON.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Sept. 13, at his residence, NICHOLAS CROCHERON, formerly of Staten Island.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, Staten Island, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 11 o'clock boat.

DEMING—At Newburgh, Sept. 13, FREDERICK DEMING, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, 15th inst., at his late residence in Newburgh.

STEBBINS—At Suffield, Conn., on Tuesday, Sept 11, ANTOINETTE, the youngest daughter of Jared N. and Dorothea Stebbins, of Stamford, Conn.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 439, Sept. 14, 1860.
62, 61, 30, 72, 56, 3, 48, 26, 42, 52, 8, 78, 28.

Class No. 440, Sept. 14, 1860.
46, 50, 2, 40, 16, 41, 10, 7, 51, 71, 63, 54, 15.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Sept. 14, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

CORRECTION.—In Delaware State Lottery, Extra Class No. 437, drawn on the 13th inst., the second drawn number should have been 49 instead of 40, as erroneously printed.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.
We are prepared to HEAT public and private buildings with HOT WATER or STEAM in the most substantial manner, at low prices. Estimates given for work in any part of the country, by
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 360 Canal-st., New-York.

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FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-THREAD.
Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted.
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Manufacturers of Sterling Silver-Ware.
A large and choice assortment on hand.
No. 277 Spring-st., near Hudson.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per U. S. steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

WILL BE READY SEPTEMBER, NO. 1 OF

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.

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HISTORY AND TRAVEL. JUVENILE COLUMN.
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A handsome assortment of goods suitable for
TARGET PRIZES,
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For sale, at the lowest prices,
By W. S. MURRAY, No. 22 John-st.

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WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

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IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALISE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

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COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
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REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Ed. *Independent*, N. Y.
REV. EDWARD BRIGHT, Ed. *Examiner*, New-York.
REV. D. W. CRONK, Agt., Am. Bible Union, N. Y.
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A new and splendid preparation for the Hair.
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"Its effect is almost magical."—SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.
BARNEY'S COCOA-CASTORINE,
Unites the two best ingredients for the Hair yet discovered.
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"An excellent preparation for the Hair."
Hon. WM. J. EAMES.
BARNEY'S COCOA-CASTORINE.
Preserves the Hair nicely and finely in curl for several days.
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Hon. J. M. USHER.
BARNEY'S COCOA-CASTORINE,
Is better in quality, more in quantity, than any other dressing.
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HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
AND GOUT,
In their worst stages: also Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood—great debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, incipient Consumption, etc., etc., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
cured ex-Alderman J. KELLY, 13th Ward. E. District, Brooklyn, of Rheumatism, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
cured Mr. E. B. HOLLY, dock-master, No. 171 Madison-st., of a terrific Ulcer, after he had been in the Broadway Hospital 6 months, and then thought to be incurable.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT. No. 246 GRAND-ST., N. Y.
Sold by HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 75 cts. per bottle.

GOLD WATCHES.
The subscriber has just received an invoice of LADIES GOLD WATCHES, in entirely new Styles of cases, very beautiful.
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD PATENT LEVER WATCHES OF ALL THE DIFFERENT MAKERS.
AMERICAN WATCHES IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. Watches that wind up and set the hands without any Key. Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest LONDON and GENEVA Workmen.
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL No. 415 BROADWAY ONE DOOR BELOW CANAL-ST., (formerly No. 11 Wall-st.)

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Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & Co., publishers of this paper.

GRAND NATIONAL MASS MEETING.
The several Sub-Committees of this meeting are requested to assemble THIS (and every succeeding) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, (until after the meeting,) at Room No. 37 Lafarge Hotel, Broadway.
By order Committee of Arrangements.
DAVID ROWLAND, } Secretaries.
GEO. A. HALSEY, }

BOYNTON'S FURNACES.
These SELF-CLEANING, SELF-PACKING, and GAS-TIGHT FURNACES have been thoroughly tested for six years, and have proved the most durable, economical and popular Furnaces in use, as those will acknowledge who have given them a trial.
BOYNTON'S PORTABLE HEATER
has also given very general satisfaction for the last eight years. Call and examine these Furnaces, or send for circulars with references.
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UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE!
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KITCHENERS AND RANGES.
The AMERICEN SAND-OVEN KITCHENER, a new and splendid Range, just completed, combining more useful improvements than any other range in the country. Also, the IMPROVED MORNING-STAR RANGE, suited for wood or coal, and the PIERCE RANGE, for s

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF
166 VALUABLE LOTS,

On 11th and 12th avs., 77th, 78th and 79th streets, belonging to the estate of Frances Hendricks, dec'd.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept., 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange,

On 11th av., 8 lots on w. s., between 77th and 78th sts.
On 11th av., 8 lots on w. s., between 78th and 79th sts.
On 12th av., 8 lots on e. s., between 78th and 79th sts.
On 12th av., 8 lots on e. s., between 77th and 78th sts.
On 12th av., 2 lots on the s. e. corner of 77th st.
On 77th st., 52 lots on n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 78th st., 49 lots on n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs., (with mansion.)
On 79th st., 24 lots on s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 79th st., 7 lots on n. s., 100 ft., east of 12th av.

The above valuable property, has been in the possession of the Hendricks' family for a long series of years, and is all eligibly situated for immediate use. The land slopes beautifully to the river, the water rights on which, embracing a front of 2½ blocks extending 400 ft. west of the 12th av., are of immense value, and will be sold in sections. 79th st., is 100 ft. wide, and is opened, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged to the river. This is probably one of the loveliest tracts of land now for sale in the City, and lies in the rear of the well known Burnham's Hotel and adjoining the land of His Honor Mayor Wood. The terms will be liberal, and large privileges will be allowed to purchasers. The title is unexceptionable, and one of the oldest on the Island.

SALE ABSOLUTE.

Maps and full particulars can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, PIANOFORTES, &c.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS, will sell, at auction, THIS DAY (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large and general assortment of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, (removed for convenience of sale,) consisting in part of elegant rosewood suites, in crimson, plush and brocatel; rosewood and mahogany centre and side tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, arm-chairs and rockers, in hair-cloth; walnut and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands and toilet crockery; elegant mottled oak extension table, walnut and mahogany French and other bedsteads, husk and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, &c.; also Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, curtains, shades, china, glassware, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues at salesroom.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WASHINGTON AND TROY STREETS
PROPERTY.

BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION.
Under direction of John P. Sturtevant, Referee.
At Auction, FRIDAY, Sept. 14, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

WASHINGTON-STREET,—Four lots, northeast corner of Washington and Bethune sts., each 20 by about 80 feet.

TROY-STREET,—One lot south side of Troy-st., 124 feet east of West-st., 22 by 80 feet.

For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 130 Broadway.
MORTGAGE ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANO, DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 2 Union-square, the furniture and effects of the late Dr. B. F. Maguire, consisting of rosewood piano, parlor suites, etageres, centre-tables, large mirrors, oil-paintings, Brussels carpets, chandeliers, bedroom furniture, &c. Also, dental instruments, operating chairs, &c. Terms cash and deposits required.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
THE ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
OF SPEN DUYVIL.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, in consequence of the owner going to Europe, the elegant country residence of S. S. Osgood, at Spuyten Duyvil.

The house is of brick, stuccoed in imitation of Albert Freestone, 42 by 40 feet, with a wing, 3 stories high, containing a spacious hall, parlor, reception and dining rooms, 8 large bedrooms, bath-room, kitchen, wash-room, servants' room, store and milk rooms, large cemented cellar, &c.; hot and cold water and gas pipes throughout, furnaces in the cellar, double windows for Winter, with other conveniencies—together with a handsome stable and carriage-house, a fine garden and grapery and a great abundance of fruit and shade trees. It is situated on elevated gracefully undulating ground, commanding an extensive and unsurpassed view of Long Island, Westchester County, Hudson River, High Bridge, Fort Washington, and the Palisades; is accessible by steamboat and by cars in 30 minutes from 31st-st., and is within 10 minutes' walk from the depôt, and just beyond exposure to the fearful taxation of New-York. If the fine crop of corn, potatoes, &c., will also be sold.

Most of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. The superb furniture, works of art, &c., in the above house, together with the cow, wagons and farming utensils, &c., will be sold on the same day, commencing at 10 o'clock.

Full particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 9¾ o'clock and 31st-st. at 10¼ o'clock, A. M.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—MILWARD PORK HOUSE, CHICAGO.—The Assignees of VAN BRUNT & WATKOUS, will sell, at public auction, at the Court-house in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, the extensive slaughtering and packing establishment, known as the Milward Pork House, in the City of Chicago; also the frame dwelling house, about 30 by 80 feet, and the hog-pens and stables attached, together with all the appurtenances thereto, occupying River lots Nos. 5 and 6, and back lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, of Hart L. Stewart's subdivision of lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, of block No. 3 of the South Branch addition to Chicago, the said lots being about 225 feet front upon the dock line of the Chicago River, and lying between said river and Water-st., as appears by the recorded map thereof. Also the lease of said lots from Hart L. Stewart and others to Henry Milward, dated July 1, 1856, for five years, with a privilege of purchase during said period; and also a covenant from said Stewart and others, dated June 1, 1857, for a renewal of said lease for five years more, at a rent of six per cent. upon the appraised value of the lots, and to pay for the improvements at the end of such renewed term, upon a valuation based upon their then leasehold value, as may be seen by reference to the said lease and covenant of renewal, at the office of Mr. HARBACH, at Chicago, and of Mr. HOPPOCK, No. 26 William-st., New-York. Conditions made known on the day of sale. Possession given on the 1st day of November, 1860.

ELY HOPPOCK,
GEO. N. SEYMOUR, } Assignees.
N. R. HARBACH,

LANDS ON THE HUDSON RIVER AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction, at Mooney's Hotel, Bull's Ferry, N. J., on SATURDAY, the 22d day of September instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, the large farm property of Catharine C. Young, deceased, situate on the west side of the Hudson River, between Bull's Ferry and Fort Lee, about one mile north of Bull's Ferry.

The homestead lot contains about thirty acres, and is eligibly situated on the Hudson River, with a front of 770 feet on the river, and forms a parallelogram nearly rectangular of about 1,700 feet deep. It is directly opposite 116th-st., in the City of New-York. The extension of the Hudson River Turnpike passes along the front. It is about six miles distant from the Hoboken ferry, and about 2¼ miles from the 42d-st. or Weehawken ferry, connected with both by the Hudson River Turnpike, one of the finest drives in the vicinity of New-York. Nearly one-fourth of the land lies below the hill along the river, sloping finely towards the Hudson. The residue is elevated, and commands extensive views of the Hudson, and over Manhattan Island, Long Island and Connecticut. Its south side adjoins the residence of John Van Wart, Esq.

Also, a wood lot of seven acres, on the hill, about sixty chains from the Hudson River, adjoining lands of Barent De Klyne, deceased.

A map of the property may be seen at my office.

A. O. ZABRISKIE,
No. 9 Exchange-place, Jersey City, (near ferry.)

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—MONDAY, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock, A. M., No. 110 State-st., between Clinton and Court-sts., Brooklyn, large sale of elegant furniture, in excellent order. PARLORS—Rich velvet carpets, maroon and crimson worsted damask and lace window curtains, pier glasses, splendid rosewood parlor suite, 9 pieces in maroon and crimson, by T. Brooks, as good as new, do. same colors, 8 pieces, with covers, rich Turkish arm chair to match, splendid new rosewood piano, 7-octave, by Gilbert, Boston; valuable oil-paintings, fine engravings, portrait of Daniel Webster, taken from life, and one of the best paintings and most accurate likenesses in existence, of that great statesman; splendid copy of Boydell's Illustrations of Shakespeare, in two super royal volumes, with two handsome mahogany rests; small fire and burglar proof parlor safe, Chinese work table, with carved ivory fittings, &c. CHAMBERS—English Brussels carpets, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, with spring mattresses, mahogany secretary and book-case, crib, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Mahogany extension table, oak cane seat chairs, china, glass, castors, &c.

Wineship refrigerator and kitchen furniture.

Catalogues at the salesrooms.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 15, AT
10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., an assortment of elegant household furniture, as parlor suites, bookcases, &c., two French plate, oval, gilt frame mirrors, 7x3.8; three French plate pier mirrors, large; five French pier plate mirrors, small; elegant rosewood 7-octave over-strung piano, lace window curtains, bronze and ornamental mantel clock, with spods, mahogany cylinder bookcase and secretary, rosewood library table, large square French plate mantel mirror, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, sheets, quilts, blankets, crockery and kitchen ware, refrigerators. Also, a lot of office furniture—standing and sitting desk, arm chairs, railery, oil-cloths, office clocks, &c. Also, a lot of hoop skirt frames, &c. Also, a lot of gas chandeliers, brackets and drops, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRANCIS METALLIC LIFE-BOATS, and the materials for making the same, now on hand.—The above property will be sold at auction, at the Boat Factory, Greenpoint, on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., without reserve, to close the concern.

The stock includes boats, wagon-bodies, solid iron, sheet and bar iron, spikes, nails, rivets, lumber, paints, &c.

For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer, No. 92 Beekman-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET LOTS.—SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of A. P. Man, Esq., Referee, three valuable lots, with building thereon, situate on the northerly side of 37th-st., commencing 150 feet east of Madison-av., each 25 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.—THIS DAY, Sept. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of first-class household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, in suits and separate: mattresses, bedding, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, to pay advances. Also, a 7-octave piano-forte.

HUNGERFORD & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the private residence, No. 87 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 10½ o'clock, comprising rosewood piano-forte, suites, mirrors, lace curtains, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, &c.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE IN
Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 307 Gold-st., comprising mahogany parlor furniture, Brussels carpets, chamber suites, marble-top bureaus and washstands, extension table, China glassware, cooking stove, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Cost over $8,000, belonging to the estate of
CHARLES B. BURDICK, Esq.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock, the above elegant furniture contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising the entire contents of the house, in rosewood, oak and mahogany, and beautiful works of art, among which are paintings, superb vases and ornaments; three elegant rosewood parlor suites, upholstered in shell work, covered in rich brocade; rosewood pianos; elegant mantel and pier mirrors, with splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery of every description; silverware, china, table cutlery, crystal and ruby cut glass; iron safe; chandeliers, &c. Sale will be positive and peremptory, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large invoice of stereoscopic instruments for taking views; stereoscopes of various sizes; stereoscopic glasses, &c. Also, a large invoice of silver-plated ware, consisting of silver-plated dinner and dessert forks, table spoons, tea spoons, &c.; meerschaum pipes and tubes: 200 dozen extracts, traveling secretoirs, with a large quantity of counting-house desk furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Sales-room, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., very stylish small saddle-horse, 15 hands ligh, about 9 years old, and warranted sound, kind and gentle, free from vice or trick.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COTTAGE RESIDENCE
FOR SALE,
WATER-FRONT WORTH THE MONEY,
ON NEW-YORK BAY.

I offer for sale my residence at Communipaw, 1¼ miles from Jersey City Ferry, by horse railroad, a good two story and attic house, filled in with brick, built only two years, in thorough repair; small barn, hennery, &c., with about 4 city lots. This property commands a fine view of Staten Island, Fort Hamilton, the Narrows, Bedloe's, Governor's and Ellis' Islands, Brooklyn, New-York and Jersey City; good bathing, boating, fishing, oystering, &c. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Any person wishing a nice homestead, in a good neighborhood, fine drives, schools and churches, at an annual rent of $360, including insurance and taxes, now is the time to purchase. Call at Communipaw, or Metropolitan Hotel, New-York. Also, for sale, a first-class sail-boat, 18 feet keel, built by P. C. Ruck; a row-boat, 10 feet keel, built by Gary Winier. Possession immediately.

CHARLES LELAND.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—"Clifton Point," at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on the easterly bank of the Hudson River, distant from New-York 90 miles, and containing 174 acres of land. The premises occupy a bold and commanding promontary, having several fine sites in addition to that upon which the mansion is built. The Catskill Mountains at the northwest, and the Roundout Kill at the southwest, with the expanse of water between, form a series of lake and water views varied and beautiful. Water frontage is ample, and shore bold. The Hudson River Railroad passes partly through a tunnel belonging to the property, affording uninterrupted access to the river. The lawns are deeply shaded, and river woods beautified by walks tastefully cut through them. Lands of best quality, and garden remarkable for its productiveness. Situated in most healthful region, in the midst of superb river and mountain scenery, and surrounded by a refined and elegant neighborhood, this property affords as well a home to those seeking retirement, as occupation to the more actively disposed. Terms easy. Apply to FREEBORN GARRETTSON, the owner, on the premises, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counsellor, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, WITH 5 acres of choice land, situated on Bull's Ferry Hill, one mile from the Hudson river, and five miles from Hoboken; two-story house and extension, large barn, carriage house and numerous outbuildings. Abundance of garden fruit, flowers and grapes. About 150 choice young fruit trees; apples, pears, plums, cherries, &c. The location is elevated, and commands a fine prospect of the surrounding country. Improvements in excellent order. Terms easy. Apply to S. W. JOHNSON, No. 545 Hudson-st.

SUMMER AND WINTER RESIDENCE IN the country, at Mount Vernon, 30 minutes by steam from 42d-st. House 41 feet front, with parlor, dining-room, kitchen, seven bed-rooms and a dry cellar; good water in well and cistern; furnace in the cellar. One city lot of land, underdrained, thoroughly cultivated and well stocked with fruit. Out-houses suitable for horse, wagon, cow, pigs and poultry. A convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Price $6,500. Apply to PRICE & PAGE, No. 77 East 13th-st.

FOR SALE.—250 ACRES OF LAND WITHIN 65 miles of the City, in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mountain, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing, good, commodious farm house, barn and sheding. About one-half the land is arable, suited to grass or grain. For terms address S. CALDWELL, BeHvale, Orange County, New-York, or on the premises, Greenwood-Lake, in the vicinity; or refer to

J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM November 1, for six months or longer, a beautiful country seat, in complete order, with all modern improvements,—hot and cold water, gas, &c.,—on the slope of the mountain, within five minutes of the Station, and one hour from Cortlandt-st. Address H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M.; or, No. 49 Main-st., Orange, from 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A CONVENient brick cottage, with about two acres in garden and lawn, abundance of choice fruit; fine view of the Hudson; in a good neighborhood; within five minutes' walk of the depôt; will be sold at a bargain; terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY COUNTRY SEATS, VILlage residences, farms and villa sites—a great variety—five views, beautifully situated, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, from 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN.—A large and convenient house, carriage-house, stable, hen-house, with about two acres of ground, well-stocked with choice fruit of all kinds, near the depôt, commanding a fine view of the Hudson. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A NEAT COTtage-house, and farm of 30 acres, well improved, handsomely located in a pleasant village, about 70 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment stone-front, first-class house, No. 39 East 36th-st., 25 feet wide and 80 feet deep, in complete order and perfectly modern. Can be delivered at once. Lot half the block in depth. Price $24,000, or will be sold with furniture if desired.

ALSO,

The four-story, high-stoop, stone-front house, No. 260 Lexington-av., 25 feet wide, modern; now vacant. Price $17,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3, Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT English basement house No. 95 East 35th-st., 16 feet 8 inches front and 60 feet deep, in good order, with modern improvements; price $9,000. Also, the adjoining house No. 97 East 36th-st., 14 feet wide and 60 feet deep; price $8,000; both lots half the block in depth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY stone-front house, No. 26 West 16th-st., 28 feet wide and 70 feet deep; built with great care by the owner, for his own use; 16-inch walls, with side-lights. Now in complete order, and can be delivered at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three new four-story, high-stoop, first-class houses for sale, with immediate possession, on the 5th-av. near Dr. Spring's Church, known as Nos. 387, 389 and 391. Price $30,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE OR VACANT lots in Brooklyn, near Fulton-av., from one-half to three miles from ferry, a first-class brown-stone house, No. 338 East 30th-st., New-York. Call to see premises from 7 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 8 P. M. None but principals need apply.

FOR SALE.—THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEhold, (4 per cent. per annum with renewals and house paid for,) No. 328 West 22d-st.; house 4 stories and complete; a small place or City lots taken in part payment; immediate possession. Apply to A. LESTER, No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, on Lexington-av., southeast corner of 28th-st., replete with the modern improvements, three stories high, 24 feet front by 50, lot 80. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIVE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, in De Kalb-av., adjoining Sellman-st. Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements, just finished. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 27 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, AND IN quantities to suit purchasers, about 50 acres, or eight entire blocks, situated between 3d and 7th avs. and 54th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, within 30 minutes' of New-York. For maps, &c., inquire of L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE IN 31ST-st., pleasantly situated, in complete order, with all the modern improvements. Possession given in a few days' notice. For terms apply to E. F. DE LANCEY, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL LOTS.—FOUR LOTS ADjoining, for sale, extra size, half way between 5th and 6th avs., on 42d-st., north side. Apply on the premises, opposite Reservoir-square.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, NO. 90 Madison-av., next above the corner of 29th-st., west side. The location is as desirable as any in the City. The house was recently built and furnished in the best manner for the use of the owner. It will be rented on satisfactory terms to a private family only. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A STONE FRONT HOUSE, CONTAINING twelve rooms, with the furniture, situated on Degraw-st., opposite Tompkins-place, with Hidgewood water, hot and cold, gas, chandeliers and range, &c. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED COTTAGE IN NORTH ORange, N. J., to let from Nov. 1 to April 1, with horse, wagons, &c. For particulars address R. P., Broadway Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER County, within 2½ miles of the depôt, at Tarrytown, containing 140 acres of choice farming land, dwelling and outbuildings, all in good order, with abundance of fruit of all kinds, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City property; 90 acres; it has good house and outbuildings; within 20 miles of this City, half mile of steamboat landing, three miles of railroad station, in New Jersey. Apply to W. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A large house, situated in the upper part of the City, a few doors from Broadway, will accommodate one or two gentlemen who could room together, with breakfast and tea, and give them the comforts and enjoyments of home. Room large, and furnished with all conveniences. Address H. M., Box. No. 180 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND EXTENSIONroom on first floor, and also a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to let, with board, at No. 8 West Washington-place. The house is pleasantly situated; in view of the park; and in a quiet neighborhood.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND FAMILY, or a party of gentlemen, will find pleasant furnished rooms and good board at No. 79 West 38th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. The house has all the modern improvements; references required.

BOARDING.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated with full or partial board in a private family, in a pleasant location, easy of access to Fulton and South Ferries, by applying at No. 134 Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY, HAVING A FINE furnished house, is desirous of letting her rooms to single or married persons, with full or partial board. Apply at No. 80 West 36th-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN DESIRING HANDsomely furnished suites of rooms may be accommodated by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st.; references required.

BOARDING.—AN EXPERIENCED LADY Teacher desires to give lessons in singing and upon the piano-forte, in exchange for the comforts of a home. Address L. X. Y., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, may be obtained by a family or single gentlemen—private table—at No. 54 West 36th st., between 5th and 6th avs. House first-class.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a large room with pantry attached, at No. 10 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accomodated with rooms and board in a private family on Prospect Hill. House new, with all the modern improvements, such as bath, &c. Flatbush-av. cars pass the house, and Atlantic-st. cars are within two minutes' walk. Apply at second house from Flatbush-av., in Carlton av.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A LARGE Room and extension room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a first-class house; all the modern improvements; also, a large-sized hall bedroom, 2d floor, suitable for a gentleman; house heated with a furnace. Apply at No. 236 Union-st., between Clinton and Court.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be suited with pleasant rooms; house, modern improvements; home comforts may be enjoyed; location desirable, convenient to either South or Wall-st. ferries. No. 71 State-st., between Henry and Clinton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen; a large bedroom and parlor, nicely furnished and pleasantly located, and within ten minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton-st. ferries, can be had for $20, gas and fuel included. Address, with reference, H. M. A., Box 106 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a private family, in Henry-st., five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM on second or third floor, for two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 25 Concord-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board, can be obtained by applying at No. 65 Nassau-st., near Fulton Ferry. Dinner at 6.

BOARD.—A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD HABITS AND very respectable family, desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home; locality between 4th and 14th-sts., and 2nd and 5th-avs. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

BOARD—WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for a gentleman, his wife and daughter, in the vicinity of Dr. Hawks' Church; terms, $60 per month. Address C., Box No. 2,710 Post-office.

BOARD.—THE PARTY WHO SENT A NOTE yesterday to Box No. 3,787 Post-office, New-York, signed D. W., did not give the location of the house. Please write again.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF 18 years, who will be absent daily from 8 to 2 o'clock, taking private lessons from a lady teacher, to finish her education; either a first-class boarding-house or private family; terms $5, including fuel. Reference mutually given. Box No. 2,910 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN THIS CITY FOR THE WINTER—For a family consisting of a gentleman, lady, son and three children, 12, 8 and 5 years; front room, 2d floor and two bed rooms, furnished. Religious, private family preferred. Terms, including fire and gas, not to exceed $85 per month. Apply by letter to Box No. 3,787 New-York Post-office.

169 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A PRIVATE family, occupying the above house, would let rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen, at very reasonable rates; table liberally supplied, and where the comfort of home can be enjoyed; house easy of access; two lines of stages and the 6th-av. cars within one block; gas and bath in the house.

A HOME—FOR A HUSBAND AND WIFE, OR FOR two ladies, who desire quiet, liberal board, in a social, intelligent, religious family, in a modern house and good neighborhood, West 49th-st., convenient to the 8th-av. cars. References exchanged; $10 each per week, including gas and coal. Address HOME, Box No. 168, *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING NEAR the 5th-av. would let a handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with board, to a gentleman and private table; also, a family, or separately to single gentlemen, in a large first-class house; neighborhood unexceptionable. Address F. J. S., Box No. 105 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN, LADY AND SON (THREE adults) desire two rooms and board, with a widow lady or small, quiet family, between 20th and 35th sts., and between 3d and Madison avs. Terms must be moderate. Payment prompt. Address STUDENT, No. 115 East 30th-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FIVE grown-persons and one child, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; location between 14th and 22d sts., and Lexington and 6th avs.; board not to exceed $100 per month; references exchanged. Address H., Box No. 114 *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and wife wish a furnished room in a private family—location to be near Atlantic-st. Ferry. Terms not to exceed $8 per week. Address, with full particulars in regard to location, room, &c., BOARD, No. 6 South-st., New-York.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR TWO gentlemen and their wives, or a family of three or four, can be accommodated with a splendid suite of rooms, beautifully furnished, in a private house, finely located. Inquire of E. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 62 14th-st., Union-square.

A FULL-SIZED ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD—The 1st of October, to a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen, in a first-class house, with every modern convenience. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Convenient to cars and ferries. Apply at No. 236 Union-st., South Brooklyn, between Clinton and Court.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TO GENTLEMEN and their wives, or single gentlemen, suites of rooms, with good table, to permanent occupants, on liberal terms; convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 13 Ashland-place, six doors from Greenwich-av., near Waverley-place. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIvate family, for a gentleman and wife, where no other boarders would be taken; location between 10th and 30th sts., west of Broadway. Address R. W., Box No. 3,499 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN in a small private family where there are no other boarders, who desires the comforts of a home, and a pleasant, well-furnished room. Terms moderate. Address M. M. M., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN ONLY, a large bedroom and parlor, furnished, in a private family, with or without partial board; house located in 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. References exchanged. Address J. H. M., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A GENtleman is desirous of obtaining rooms for the Winter, for wife, child and servant, between 14th and 34th sts. and 2d and 7th avs. Address F. H., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, stating terms, location, &c.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT—At the Madison Park House, No. 2 West 25th-st., corner of Broadway, opposite Worth Monument. Private tables furnished if preferred. The best of reference required.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A SMALL private French family, a furnished second floor back room; rent $8 a month, (gas included,) payable in advance. Breakfast given if desired. References exchanged. Apply at No. 52 East 26th-st.

NO. 228 EAST BROADWAY.—A GENTLEman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain desirable furnished rooms, with board; house contains all the modern improvements; unexceptionable reference required and given.

BOARD NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE furnished front room and bedroom, on second floor, and rooms up stairs, may be engaged, with board, by genteel and permanent parties, at No. 52 East 16th-st., east of Irving-place. References given and required.

ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING—Also, for single gentlemen, with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

MURRAY HILL.—DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED rooms, with board for gentlemen—family private. Apply at No. 109 East 36th-st., or address W. H. B., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

TO LET, with partial board, to single gentlemen, in a private family on the second story, with gas and bath; reference exchanged. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, TO A gentleman, a furnished room on the second floor. Call at No. 61 4th-st., between Hammond and Bank. References if required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SEVERAL YOUNG gentlemen, between 14th and 30th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Apply to T. DENHAM, at the College, 23d-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—WITH BOARD IN A FIRST-CLASS house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a large south room with closet, furnished. Family small. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD—SUITAble for families or single gentlemen, at No. 38 (old No. 38½) 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

THREE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on 2d floor, suitable for two gentlemen and their wives, or a small family, to let with board, at No. 4 Ashland-place, Perry-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 107 Christopher-st. Reference required

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN wishing for furnished rooms, with or without board, can be accommodated in a private family, by addressing G. B., Box No. 143 *Times* Office. Location 14th-st., near 2d-av. None need apply but those of unquestionable respectability.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with or without private table, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place; gentlemen or families, in the City or now in the country, desiring to secure one of home comforts, may address W. C., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD. A PLEASant, well-furnished front room and bedroom on the third floor, to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentleman. The house has gas, baths, &c. Inquire at No. 186½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 122 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The house has all the modern improvements.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT room, with board for a gentleman and family, small and select, no children, an excellent table, terms moderate, references exchanged, agreeable and healthy location, No. 81 Sands-st., modern brown-stone house, six minutes from Fulton ferry.

TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT CHILdren, occupying a neat cottage in Brooklyn, wish to retain the second floor and let the remainder of the house, partially furnished, to a respectable American family, with whom they could board. References required. Address M. A. G., Box No. 131 *Times* Office, for three days.

BOARD WANTED—WITH ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished, in Brooklyn, by a single gentleman, in a private family; house must contain all the modern improvements, table be of the first-class; location west of Fulton-st., between Clark and Remsen-sts. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,938 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—FROM OCTOBER TWO rooms with board for a sister and partial board for the brother, adults; a private family preferred; references exchanged. Address Box No. 4,686 Post-office, with location and terms, if the rooms are furnished or unfurnished.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO HANDSOME ly furnished rooms, with good board, may be obtained in a private family, by calling at No. 8 Willow-st., within three minutes of Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 21 St. Marks-place, 8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TO LET.

TO LET.—A SUPERIOR DWELLING-HOUSE

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 26 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the whole of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

[OFFICIAL.]

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND CREDITORS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, }

TO THE MORTGAGE AND OTHER CREDITORS of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, Signers to the Agreement of July 30, 1860: The undersigned, having been duly elected Trustees and Attorneys under an agreement made July 30, 1860, to purchase the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad at any foreclosure sale of said Railroad, which may be made, and "to do and all things which we deem for your benefit, as fully as you might do if personally present," (subject to the restrictions and limitations named in the agreement,) would respectfully inform you that the agreement under which we have been appointed has been signed by so large a majority of all classes of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders, that there is no reasonable doubt but that we shall be able to carry out the plan which you have adopted. It is expected by us, that within a brief period of time, the Road and its franchises will be sold by order of the United States District Court, for the payment of its First Mortgage Bonds.

It is necessary that we have the immediate control and possession of the Bonds and Claims which you have subscribed to the agreement.

We therefore request you, at your earliest convenience, and before the 31st day of October, 1860, to deposit your Bonds and transfer your Claims to us at our office, No. 29 William-st., City of New-York.

You will receive therefor a certificate to bearer, and your Bonds will be carefully kept in some Bank in the City of New-York.

The Stockholders will, at some future day, be required to assign and surrender their respective certificates of stock

JOHN CATLIN,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN,
L. H. MEYER,
W. SCHALL,
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
JOHN WILKINSON,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1860.

Parties in interest who have not yet signed the agreement can do so at any time previous to Sept. 15, 1860. Those who do not sign within the time limited will not have any of the advantages of the purchase.

N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,000,000 OF THE FLOATING-DEBT FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 18th day of September, 1860, at 12 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Million Dollars of the Floating-Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 408 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 11, 1860, for the purpose of liquidating and funding the Floating Debt of the corporation.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, the principal redeemable on the first day of May, in the year 1878.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for the Floating Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York, and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

Holders of Revenue Bonds of the Corporation may make the same available in the purchase of this Stock, if they desire so to do.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE, & BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st., New-York, Sept. 12, 1860. }

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held, in the Company's office, in the City of Providence, Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, 25th of September, next, at 10:30 A. M. The poll will be open from 10:30 to 11:30 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 13 to Oct. 1.

W. R. PALMER, Jr.,
Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—These Bonds are for $1,000 each, coupons payable semi-annually (July and January) at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. A special tax of $95,000 per annum has been levied by the city to insure the prompt payment of the interest and to create a sinking fund of $15,000 per annum. For further particulars apply to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Pine and Nassau sts., or E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISONS, No. 38 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE McNary Knitting Machine Co., Room No. 17, No. 40 Exchange-place, Sept. 11, 1860.—A special election of five Trustees for the McNary Knitting Machine Company will be held at above named place on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in conformity with the order of the Board. WM. H. NEWTON, Secretary.

TOLEDO & WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Coupons due Feb. 1, 1860, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo & Illinois and Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., on and after the 15th inst.

B. WILSON, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NEW BOWERY, corner of Chatham-square, open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits from $5 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treas.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, Sept. 11, 1860. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per cent., (8,) payable on demand at their Branch Office, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by

A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st., Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.*

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860. }

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangements into and accepted of by the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of said evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN GELPCKE,
PLATT SMITH,
W. W. HAMILTON,
} New-York. } Dubuque.

Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

SANDUSKY, DAYTON AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati (late Mad River and Lake Erie) Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Sandusky, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may be submitted to the meeting.

L. H. LATHAM, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, Aug. 18, 1860.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to over $3,500,000 and on the 1st of January, 1860, declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual, and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano.*)
6:30 A. M.	
7:55 A. M.	
10:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	1:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Time of leaving Hunter's Point:
7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6:20 P. M.
Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.

An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip. J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15, from White-st. depôt; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st. depôt, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. depôt, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above—(this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening;) for Albany, from 26th-st. depôt, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:35; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Through Express trains at 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Albany Mail 6 A. M.; Sleeping-car train, 9:30 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Train for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 11:30 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M., from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) at 5:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:05 (Sundays included) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:

10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places West. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points North.

8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW LINE FOR FLEMINGTON, N. J.—Via New-Jersey and Millstone Railroads. Fare $1. On and after Sept. 15 a stage will leave Millstone daily for Flemington on the arrival of the 11 A. M train from New-York. Returning, will leave Flemington at 8 A. M. and connect at Millstone with the 1:15 P. M. train for New-York. Tickets for sale at the New-Jersey Railroad Office, foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City and Newark.

WILLIAM STEWART, Proprietor.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leaves Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 8 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

USE MITCHIL'S SILVER OIL
ON YOUR SEWING MACHINE.
Price 25 cents per bottle.
CARLE & STRONG, Agents, No. 153 Water-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS

Cure Apoplexies, Bilious Diseases, and diseases generally. How? Because they purify the blood, and remove all obstructions from the bowels and circulation. Their timely use has saved many a life.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., (not the corner of Broadway,) but,
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square,
CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.,
And by all respectable dealers. Price 25c. per box.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office. Hours, from 8½ A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of Prof. HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long realized want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreaux	25
9.	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse, Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barbers' Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17.	Cures Piles, internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, Shortening and Palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Seasickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouths	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life: Irregularities, Flashes of Heat, Palpitations, and even Disease of the Heart	100

PRICES OF CASES.

Case of twenty-eight large vials in morocco, and book $7
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book 5
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book 4
Case of fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book 2
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book 1
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for planters and physicians 15
N. B.—The boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size. Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial-case, no attention is necessary on this point.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, &c.

The case contains ten specific remedies, suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete annual of directions for use, so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one-oz. vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $8. Single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.

Price of book singly, 50 cents.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
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GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT GYMNASIUM.—The new gymnasium of the National Guard will be opened early in October. Mr. ABNER S. BRADY, a member of the Regiment and a gymnast of note, is its proprietor and projector. It will stand near the new Armory of the Regiment on Seventh-street, and extend to St. Mark's-place. The entire Regiment supports it, and with the exception of a limited number of outsiders, none but members of the Regiment will be permitted to exercise there. There is promise that it will be complete in all its appointments; and the design is to render it the most perfect establishment of the kind in the country. The sparring, fencing, dressing, bathing and reading rooms will be in the large dwelling-house No. 20 St. Marks-place, 22 feet deep, which is undergoing extensive alterations. The gymnasium itself will be in the new buildings on Seventh-street, of which GRIFFITH THOMAS is the architect, BLACKSTONE & RYERSON are the builders, and WILLIAMS & FELTER the masons. Mr. JAMES B. REYNOLDS will have charge of the sparring, and M. MULLER, who has seen service as an officer of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, will be master of fencing.

MILITARY VISITORS.—The Providence Light Infantry, consisting of two companies, numbering one hundred and one muskets, under the command of Col. BROWN, arrived by the Albany boat *Daniel Drew*, yesterday afternoon, from their excursion to Cleveland, Ohio, whither they went as escort to Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, to assist at the inauguration of a monument to Commodore PERRY. Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, Maj.-Gen. Gould and Staff, Brig.-Gen. Dyer and Staff, Adjt.-Gen. Moran, Commanding-Gen. Gilpen, Surg.-Gen. Wheaton and Staff, Col. Tompkins and Staff, of Rhode Island, and Capt. Serrell, of the Engineers, Eleventh Regiment of New-York, were with the companies. The Light Infantry were met by some fifty men of the New-York troops, in citizens' dress, who escorted them along West-street to Duane, and down Broadway and Cortlandt-street, where the former took the Stonington boat for home. The New-Haven Greys, who arrived here on Thursday, together with Company A, of the Ninth Regiment, went on an excursion, yesterday, to High Bridge, and dined with Lieut.-Col. FERRIS, at his princely mansion, corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street and Broadway, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The ninth annual session of this organization has been in progress at the University in this City for several days. One hundred delegates were present from various parts of the country. Mr. H. K. KIERSTED, of this City, presided. The most interesting business before the body has been a discussion on the question of the sale of poisons. The subject was finally referred to a committee to report upon the operation of the present law, and to suggest improvements. The committee consists of S. L. COLCORD, of Boston; WM. PROCTOR, of Philadelphia; and W. G. M. GORDON, of Cincinnati, and is to report at the next annual meeting. Resolutions offered by Dr. SQUIBB, recommending in the official Pharmacœpia the establishment of the use of measures of capacity, and the substitution of parts by weight, and establishing definite hours for the transaction of the necessary Sunday business of Pharmaceutists, were adopted. The association adjourned to meet in St. Louis on the fourth Wednesday in August next.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, in addition to the reception and disposal of the reports from the Sanitary Squad, the following business was transacted: The resignation of Sergeant Belton, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was accepted; Roundsman Wittnack, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was appointed Sergeant; Arthur K. Vaughan, Patrolman of the Seventeenth, was appointed Roundsman and assigned to the Thirteenth Precinct. The following were transferred: Patrolmen Edward Colgrove, from the Eighth Precinct to the Twelfth; Richard King, from the Eighth to the Tenth; Josiah McCord, from the Fifteenth to the Tenth; Platt S. Hazelton, from the Sixteenth to the Ninth; and Roundsman Van Duzer, from the Thirteenth to the Seventeenth. James Maxwell, Patrolman of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, was dismissed.

CHANGE ON THE STONINGTON ROUTE.—The *Plymouth Rock* makes the last trip to Stonington today at 5 o'clock, P. M. Hereafter she and and the *Commonwealth* will land passengers and freight at Groton, Conn., opposite New-Haven, where there is sufficient room to permit the steamers to land "head on," thus enabling the passengers to go ashore without hindrance, and proceed at once to the cars. Here, too, the freight also can be landed without turning the boat around. The time saved will be about one hour on the route to Boston. The *Plymouth Rock* will steam around to Groton on Monday, and there a banquet will be given by the officers of the Company by way of inaugurating the change.

A PROSPECT OF CLEAN STREETS.—The City Inspector has adopted a new broom for the street-sweepers, of whom there are 270 at work in the City. As each man buys his own broom, it is at his option to take the new article or aspire to the old. The old style of brooms are made of reed, and last about two months. The new broom is made at Berlin, Prussia, of a peculiar and strong South American grass, is flexible and well adapted for sweeping purposes, especially as it keeps down the dust. The new and old brooms cost about the same price, but the former is said to outwear two of the latter. If there be anything in the old adage regarding new brooms, our streets should be kept cleaner than common in consequence of the change.

THE PAPER BALLOON ASCENSION.—The air-bag with which M. COPPIA is to mount to fame or have a fatal fall at Jones' Wood, to-day, has a capacity of about 40,000 cubic feet and is made of stout paper with slips of muslin glued over the seams and over the entire lower part of the balloon. It is to be inflated by burning straw or some other light fuel under its neck, and at 5 o'clock the ascension takes place. The youth that fired the Ephesian dome and M. COPPIA may, in the end differ from each other in glory; but in their thirst for it they greatly resemble each other.

CAPTURE OF MEXICO.—Yesterday was the thirteenth anniversary of the taking of Mexico, and the flags were flying from the City Hall in honor of the day. On marching into the city on that occasion, the volunteers of New-York, under command of Gen. QUITMAN, led the victorious Americans.

DRILL OF THE FOURTH BRIGADE.—The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Fourth Brigade had their second drill with muskets, at the Arsenal last evening, under Brig.-Gen. EWEN. The Brigade will proceed to East New-York, on Monday, for field exercise.

A STEP IN ADVANCE.—Hon. WM. JOHNSTON, an ex-member of Congress, was yesterday appointed Pound-keeper at Carmansville by the City Inspector, and was afterwards sworn in at the Mayor's Office.

The Slave Trade.

THE BARK WEATHER GUAGE—HER OUTFIT—HER DETENTION, AND WHAT WILL PROBABLY COME OF IT.

The prominence which has recently been given to the subject of the Slave-trade of this port, and the profitable use which the Republican Press has been making of it, is said to have attracted the attention of the Administration, and is supposed to account for the sudden zeal displayed by the authorities in arresting suspected vessels. The bark *Weather Guage*, which was arrested on Tuesday last, by order of the Collector, was about to clear, according to her manifest, for Hong-Kong, *via* Ambriz, ANTHONY LUCRE being the name of the shipper. Surveyor HART and some Revenue officers boarded the vessel off the Battery late on Tuesday night. She was in charge of four stevedores, who stated that the Captain's name was CUTTER. On the manifest the name is given as MAXWELL. The crew and officers were ashore. Yesterday, she was unloaded at the public store at the Atlantic Dock, and her cargo was found to consist of 1,120 kegs of gunpowder, 10 hogsheads, 10 tierces and 135 bbls. of rice; striped cotton goods, denins, drills, &c.; 320 muskets, 10 barrels New-England rum, 10 barrels wine, 10 cooking furnaces, 57 barrels mess beef, 100 casks of water, staves, coopers' tools, 36,000 feet of timber, 8,282 feet of pine boards, and four small boats, two of which are surf boats. The entire cargo is estimated to be worth $100,000, and is just such as is required for a slaver's outfit, but nothing different from the general cargo sent to the coast for purposes of trade.

The same kind of freight, though in smaller quantities, was found on all the different vessels which have been seized and sent home from the coast of Africa, none of which have ever been condemned on that account. The *Weather Guage* is 337 tons register, was built in Sag Harbor in 1852, and was formerly owned by G. A. MOKE & Co. She has recently been sold, JOHN MORRIS now appearing as owner, and LUCRE as the shipper of the cargo.

The counsel for the owners, it is stated, intend to prosecute the Collector for damages, accruing from the arrest and detention of the vessel. They claim that he has exceeded his authority.

Police Reports.

A WOMAN ARRESTED FOR FORGING AN ORDER.

Mrs. Deborah P. McLane, residing at No. 427 Eighth-avenue, yesterday caused the arrest of a woman named Elizabeth Lloyd, on a charge of having forged her name to an order for $250 on the Third-avenue Savings Bank. The complainant alleged that the accused and herself lived together, and that while she was absent in the country on her Summer vacation, Elizabeth took her bank-book from the place of deposit in the bureau drawer, forged the order and drew the sum named from the bank, after which she replaced the book in the bureau, hoping by this means to escape detection. Justice CONNOLLY detained the accused for a hearing.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

Peter McCarron, charged with passing seven counterfeit half-dollars, and a counterfeit gold dollar on Adolphus Schaeffer of Jones' Wood, from whom he rented a bar during the barbecue, was examined yesterday before U. S. Commissioner BETTS, and discharged.

SINGULAR WAY OF CANCELING A DEBT.

John H. Snyder, a druggist, of No. 402 Grand-street, was arrested yesterday, on the complaint of Robert T. Cramer, of No. 11 Gold-street, who charged that the accused had feloniously destroyed a check for $40 82, drawn in his favor. The complainant said he sent the check to the accused by one Theodore Holland, who demanded payment, and Snyder took the document and gave in its stead a due-bill for the sum named, which was returned to Cramer. Subsequently Cramer called upon Snyder and demanded the restoration of the check, and the latter said he had torn it up. Justice KELLY held Snyder to bail in the sum of $500.

A DROVER CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.

John H. Pine, a cattle drover, residing in Dutchess County, was committed yesterday by Justice KELLY for examination on a charge of having defrauded William Pitman, a butcher in Washington Market, of $20 85 by means of false representations. It is alleged that the accused purchased two quarters of beef from the complainant, and gave him in payment a check on the Oriental Bank, stating that he kept an account in that establishment. It subsequently transpired that the accused had no funds in the bank, and the butcher believing him to be a swindler caused his arrest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A LAMENTABLE CASE.—An Irishwoman was wandering about Washington street and vicinity yesterday with a babe, nearly dead from disease, in her arms. She asked every one she met what she should do with her "poor baby dying in her arms in the public streets" To each the story was told that she had been refused admission into several hospitals, because she had no money, and she did not know where to go. It appears that this woman, to avoid paying a fee for medical attendance, which she was perfectly able to do, went to the hospitals, not for the purpose of benefiting the child, but to save the expense and secure a certificate of the cause of death when the child should die. In one instance at least, she refused to remain when invited to do so without charge, but demanded a certificate of the cause of death in advance of the child's decease. Several gentlemen to whom the story was told, offered to pay the hospital expenses, but this favor was declined, and the woman finally started for home, complaining bitterly because no one would give a certificate to enable her to bury the child without an inquest.

THE TAX LEVY.—The total amount of taxes to be levied for the ensuing year is $1,185,857 84, for the different purposes, as follows:

Interest on Public debt	$84,313 85
Installment due on Public debt	155,921 01
Certificates due in 1861	162,412 98
Officers' salaries	101,800 00
Police	217,450 00
Public schools	160,730 00
General purposes	156,904 00
Streets and wells and pumps	47,625 00
Lighting streets	122,500 60
Fire Department	89,500 00
Pier foot of North Second-street	4,000 00
Total	$1,302,857 84
Deduct City revenue	117,000 00
Total	$1,185,857 84

ATLANTIC-STREET TUNNEL.—A preliminary meeting was held by a number of property-owners on Atlantic-street and vicinity, Thursday evening, to devise means to resist the collection of the assessment for closing the Atlantic-street tunnel. It is claimed that the Central Railroad Company should pay the bulk of the expense.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A woman named REARDON, residing in Smith-street, near Fourth-place, died yesterday from burns received the night previous. She went to sleep on Thursday night, leaving a candle burning on the stand at the head of the bed, which set the bed-clothing on fire.

POLITICAL.—The Republican Primary meetings will be held on Monday evening next, when delegates will be elected to the different nominating Conventions. These Conventions will all be held the latter part of next week.

LAW REPORTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

THE SCHUYLER FRAUD—RULE OF DECISION.

Charles Illius vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—The question in this case is, whether the defendants are responsible for the spurious certificates of stock issued by Schuyler, the President of the Company, and transfer agent of the stock, which certificates have passed into the hands of a *bona fide* holder for value.

The question has been twice before the Court of Appeals of this State, and after a very full and able examination, has been determined in the negative. (3 Kerm. 599, Mech. Bank *vs.* N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co. and 17 N. Y. R. p. 592, N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co. *vs.* Schuyler, Cross, &c.) The action in the first case was founded on one of these certificates, and presented the question directly raised in the present case upon the demurrers. It was also necessarily involved in the second case, and the principle of the first again affirmed. According to our view of the practice of the Federal Courts in similar and analogous cases, these Courts follow the decisions of the highest State judicial tribunal, the question involved being one essentially of local law: and without, therefore, expressing any opinion upon the law of the case, we shall, in pursuance of the decision in the cases above referred to, direct judgment to be entered upon the demurrers in favor of the defendant.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Larocque and Barlow; for defendant, Messrs. Tracy, Powers and Tallmad.

THE GREYTOWN BOMBARDMENT—RESPONSIBILITY OF NAVY OFFICERS.

Calvin Durand vs. *George N. Hollins.*—This is an action of trespass brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for the destruction of property by the defendant at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, otherwise called Greytown, on the 13th July, 1854.

The defendant, among other defences, has pleaded that he was a commander in the Navy of the United States, and as such commanded a vessel-of-war called the *Cyane*, and was bound to obey the orders of the President of the United States, and of the Secretary of the Navy; and that by virtue of lawful and public orders of the President and Secretary, he did cause the place called Greytown, by the naval force of the United States, to be bombarded and set fire to, and which are the same alleged trespasses set forth in the declaration.

There is also a plea setting forth in addition to the facts above stated, that the community at Greytown had forcibly usurped the possession of the place, and erected an independent Government, not recognized by the United States, and had perpetrated acts of violence against the citizens of the United States and their property; and having, on demand for redress, refused it, the defendant, under public orders from the President and Secretary, as a Commander in the Navy, and then in command of the *Cyane*, did cause the place to be bombarded and set on fire, as he lawfully might for the cause aforesaid.

To these pleas the plaintiff demurred, and the defendant joined in demurrer.

The principal ground of objection to the pleas, as a defence to the action, is, that neither the President nor Secretary had authority to give the orders there relied on to the defendant, and hence, that they afforded no ground of justification.

The executive power, under the Constitution, is vested in the President of the United States, (Art. II, Sec. 1.) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy (Sec. 2,) and has imposed upon him the duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," (Sec. 3.) In organizing a government under the Constitution, an executive department, called the Department of Foreign Affairs, was established, and a Secretary placed at its head, to execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on or entrusted to him by the President, agreeable to the Constitution, relative to correspondences, commissions, or instructions to or with public ministers or consuls from the United States, or to negotiations with public ministers from foreign States or princes, or to memorials or other applications from foreign public ministers or other foreigners, or to such other matters respecting foreign affairs, as the President shall assign to said Department; and furthermore, that the said Secretary shall conduct the business of the said department in such manner as the President shall from time to time order or instruct. (Act of Congress, July 27, 1789, Sec. 1.)

By a subsequent act, this department was denominated the Department of State, and the head of it Secretary of State.

There was also established another Executive department, denominated the Department of the Navy, the chief officer of which is called the Secretary of the Navy, whose duty it shall be to execute such orders as he shall receive from the President, relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment, and *employment of vessels of war*, as well as all other matters connected with the naval establishment of the United States. (Act of Congress, April 20, 1789, Sec. 1.)

As the executive head of the nation, the President is made the only legitimate organ of the General Government to open and carry on correspondence or negotiations with foreign nations in matters concerning the interest of the country, or of its citizens. It is to him, also, the citizens abroad must look for protection of person and of property, and for the faithful execution of the laws existing and intended for their protection. For this purpose the whole Executive power of the country is placed in his hands, under the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof; and different departments of Government have been organized, through which this power may be most conveniently executed, whether by negotiation or by force—a department of State, and of the Navy.

Now, as it respects the interposition of the Executive abroad, for the protection of the lives or property of the citizen, the duty must, of necessity, rest in the discretion of the President. Acts of lawless violence, or of threatened violence to the citizen or his property, cannot be anticipated, and provided for; and the protection to be effectual or of any avail, may, not unfrequently, require the most prompt and decided action. Under our system of government the citizen abroad is as much entitled to protection as the citizen at home. The great object and duty of Government are the protection of the lives, liberty and property of the people composing it, whether abroad or at home; and any Government failing in the accomplishment of the object or performance of the duty, is not worth preserving.

We have said that the interposition of the President abroad, for the protection of the citizen, must necessarily rest in his discretion; and it is quite clear, that in all cases where a public act or order rests in Executive discretion, neither he nor his authorized agent is personally civilly responsible for the consequences.

As observed by Marshall, Ch. J. in Marbury *vs.* Madison, (1 Cranch 165,) "By the Constitution of the United States, the President is invested with certain important political powers, in the exercise of which he is to use his own discretion, and is accountable only to his country in his political character, and to his own conscience. To aid him in the performance of these duties, he is authorized to appoint certain officers, who act by his authority and in conformity with his orders. In such cases their acts are his acts; and whatever opinion may be entertained of the manner in which executive discretion may be used, still there exists, and can exist, no power to control that discretion. The subjects are political; they respect the nation, not individual rights, and being entrusted to the Executive, the decision of the Executive is conclusive."

This is a sound principle, and governs the present case. The question whether it was the duty of the President to interpose for the protection of the citizens at Greytown against an irresponsible and marauding community that had established itself there, was a public political question, in which the Government, as well as the citizens whose interests were involved, was concerned, and which belonged to the Executive to determine; and his decision was final and conclusive, and justified the defendant in the execution of his orders through the Secretary of the Navy.

Judgment for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. Manning and Mr. Tracy; for defendant, Mr. McKeon.

LIEN FOR BUILDING A VESSEL.

Thomas Egleston et al. vs. *The Bark Agnes, Francis Spies, Claimant.*—This was an action to recover for materials furnished towards the building of the bark *Agnes*. The libelant claimed about $950, and the District Court awarded him about $350, when the claimant appealed. The Circuit Court having already held in other cases that the case of the *Jefferson* (20 How. R. p. 393) disposes of cases similar to this, the decree was reversed without argument.

William Allen Butler, for libelants: Benedict, Burr & Benedict, for Mr. Spies.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Gorlet et al.* vs. *Gore et al.*—Order settled.

Marsh et al. vs. *Marsh et al.*—Motion denied.

Martin vs. *Picard.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs to defendant's attorney.

The Rent of "Volks Garten."

WHO SHALL RECEIVE IT?

Hetzel vs. *Harmann, Reinhardt and Reimer and Louis Mandell.*—This is a controversy concerning the rents of the "Volks Garten," a well-known German theatre in the Bowery. As the rent of this place of amusement amounts to $12,000 per annum, the strife to obtain or retain it is somewhat fierce. The plaintiff now moves, before Justice PIERREPONT, at Special Term of the Superior Court, for an injunction restraining the defendant Mandell from collecting the rents in dispute. The plaintiff claims to be a judgment creditor against Messrs. Reinhardt & Reimer, and that they were the owners of the "Garten" on the 9th of June, 1859, at which time the judgment was obtained. The defendants claim that before the recovery of the judgment, Harmann was also a joint owner of the premises, and that on the 25th of May, 1859, they executed a conveyance of the same to Mandell. The grantors in that conveyance joined in executing a defeasance instrument, to which Mandell also was a party, and by which he was created a trustee to carry out the trusts created by the defeasance instrument.

The plaintiff claims that both the deed and the defeasance instrument referred to are void as against him, a judgment creditor, and alleges that they were made and executed to hinder, delay and defraud creditors. The action was therefore instituted to set aside those instruments as fraudulent, and the present motion was made to secure the rents pending the litigation. Counsel for plaintiff contended that the conveyance and instrument of defeasance were void on their face, and that as a consequence the plaintiff was entitled to the injunction.

Without hearing the defendants, the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

Mr. Stone for plaintiff; Messrs. Buckley, Stallknecht and Hayes for defendants.

The Libby Case.

SURRENDER OF THE BOOKS OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The Mayor, &c. vs. *Ira A. Libby.*—This action was instituted to compel the defendant to deliver up certain books alleged to have been taken with him from the Street Commissioner's office, at the time he was dismissed from his office of Deputy Tax Collector.

It will be remembered that a year or two ago an order to show cause why he should not be compelled to deliver up these books, was obtained against the defendant and served upon him—to which he returned that he was still entitled to the office from which it was claimed that he had been removed, and that he was therefore entitled to the possession of the books in question. The matter has since been pending.

The Comptroller now having informed the Corporation Counsel that the books were duly delivered into his custody by Mr. Libby, subject to the order of the proper authorities, H. H. ANDERSON, Esq., Assistant Corporation Counsel, appeared at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice SUTHERLAND, and suggested a discontinuance of the proceedings. The discontinuance was granted and the papers withdrawn.

In Pursuit of a Bank Account.

MOTION FOR INJUNCTION.

Wm. H. Stone, et al. vs. *The Ocean Bank, Harriet S. Hunt, et al.*—This was an application made before Justice PIERREPONT, at Special Term of the Superior Court, for an injunction restraining the Ocean Bank from paying a certain deposit to Mrs. Hunt, who is the widow of the depositor.

It was claimed by the plaintiffs that the husband of Mrs. Hunt, in his lifetime, was a commission merchant in this City, and that while in that business he received and sold flour for them, depositing the proceeds of the sale in the Ocean Bank. Meantime Hunt died, and the plaintiffs now claim that the balance in bank was realized from the sale of their flour, and that for such reason it should be paid over to them.

The defendants denied that the balance in bank was the proceeds of the sale of plaintiffs' flour, or that the plaintiffs had any right or title to it whatever.

The Court held that the plaintiffs had not made out a sufficiently clear case to entitle them to the interference of the Court by injunction. Motion denied.

Nelson Smith, for plaintiffs; Capron and Lake, for defendants.

[Advertisement.]

Strangers in the City should not fail to visit the Phrenological Cabinet and Museum of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. Here may be seen (admission free) busts and casts from the heads of many of the most distinguished and notorious men of the age—Statesmen, Orators, Philosophers, Murderers, Thieves, &c., &c. Complete Phrenological Delineations of Character, with full descriptions given when desired.

[Advertisement.]

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 14.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	90⅞	250	Reading R.	48¼
12,000	do	91	100	do	s10 48⅛
20,000	Virginia St. 6s.	92	100	do	48⅜
5,000	N. C. State 6s.	98½	100	do	s30 48
9,000	Missouri State 6s	81	200	do	s10 48
1,000	Cal. State 7s	93	300	do	48
3,000	E. R. 2d m.b. ex.	99	200	Mich. Cen. R.	71½
1,000	Erie 2d M. Bonds	99	50	do	b30 72
3,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	98	50	do	b10 71¾
5,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	82½	200	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	23
1,000	E. R. Bs. '75	60	100	do	b30 23
5,000	Ill. Cen. R Bds.	99	100	do	b15 23
5,000	La.C.&Mil. L. G.	24¾	50	do	22¾
6,000	H. St. J. R. Bs.	72	40	do	22¾
5,000	Chic. & N. W. 2 M.	36	40	La Crosse & Mil. R.	13½
2,000	Gal. & Ch. 1st m.	95	10	do	13½
3,000	L. E. & W. 2d M. B.	48	100	Mi. S. & N. I. G'd. St.	47½
15,000	C. & Tol. S. F. Bd.	78	100	do	b60 47¾
20	Ocean Bank	97	600	do	47¾
200	Canton Company	30	100	do	s60 47¾
100	do	b10 20⅜	50	do	b60 48
200	do	20⅜	200	do	b30 48
250	do	b60 20¾	100	do	b5 48
250	N. Y. Central R.	b60 88	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	b60 89¾
100	do	b60 87½	300	do	89
100	do	b60 87¾	216	do	89¾
250	do	87½	250	do	89¾
100	do	b60 87⅝	50	do	s30 88¾
150	do	87½	200	do	b45 89¼
400	do	87½	200	do	b30 89
219	do	87¾	100	do	b10 89
50	Erie Railroad	b10 30⅝	100	do	s60 88¾
100	do	30¾	19	do	88¾
100	do	b10 31	22	Gal. & Chicago R.	79¼
866	do	31	350	do	78¼
100	do	b60 31⅜	50	do	79¾
200	do	b30 31⅜	50	do	b10 79¾
200	do	s10 31	500	Cleve. & Toledo R.	48
50	do	s30 31⅜	100	do	s30 48
550	do	31⅜	600	do	48⅛
100	do	31⅜	50	do	b60 48⅜
50	do	31⅜	100	do	s60 48
33	Erie R. A. S	31¾	550	do	b30 48⅜
100	Hud. Riv. Railroad	62	50	do	b60 48⅜
250	do	s60 62	100	do	b30 48¼
100	do	b10 62¼	100	do	s60 47¾
300	do	62¼	20	do	48¼
50	do	s10 62⅜	30	Chic. & R. I. R.	83⅜
150	do	62⅜	700	do	b30 83⅜
100	do	62⅜	50	do	83¾
400	Harlem R.	18¾	100	do	s30 83¾
100	do	s10 18⅝	200	do	s30 82¾
400	do	18⅝	500	do	83⅛
100	Harlem Rail'd Pfd.	47½	25	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	92
500	do	48	100	do	s30 91½
200	do	b10 48¼	50	do	91½
53	Clev. & Pittsb. R.	93¾	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	13¾

BOARD.

$4,000	Virginia State 6s.	92	5	Mich. Central R.	71¼
37,000	Missouri State 6s.	90¼	120	do	71⅜
1,000	Tenn. State 6s. '90	91	275	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	48
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M. b.	92	50	do	b30 49
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. B.	99	50	do	s10 48
3,500	do	98⅞	25	Panama Railroad	126½
10	Pacific M. S. Co.	84½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	b15 89
100	do	b10 84½	200	do	b3 88¾
100	do	84	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	79¾
534	N. Y. Central R.	87½	50	do	b30 79¾
50	do	b30 87⅞	1000	Cleve. & Tol. R.	48
250	do	b10 87¾	300	do	48⅛
1000	Erie Railroad	32	200	do	48¼
300	do	b30 32¼	100	do	s30 48⅛
25	Hudson R. R.	62¾	900	do	b30 48⅜
170	do	62⅝	50	Chi. & R. I'd R.	b30 82½
100	do	62⅝	50	do	s30 82⅞
100	Reading Railr'd.	b30 48¾	50	do	b10 82¾
100	do	48⅜	200	do	82
200	do	b30 48⅛	47	Norw. & Wor. R.	41
200	do	48	500	Harlem Railroad	18⅜
300	do	b10 48⅛	200	Harlem R. Prfd.	b10 48⅜

New-York Mining Board, Sept. 14.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper Falls	10¼	11¾	Pontiac	4¼	—
Central	9	9⅜	Quincy	36	37
Franklin	32	34	Rockland	26	26¾
Hancock	5⅝	6	Superior	3¼	4⅛
Isle Royale	10¾	11½	Hamilton	—	2
Mesnard	4⅜	5⅜	Columbian	2½	3¼
Minnesota	83½	84½	Gardiner Hill	7¾	—
National	37	39¾	Guilford	2¾	3
North Cliff	2⅜	3¼	North State	1⅝	2
Pewabic	48	—	Silver Hill	⅜	1
Pittsburgh	56¾	58	Silver Valley	1⅞	—

The sales were:

300 shs. Silver Valley..1⅞

FRIDAY, Sept. 14—P. M.

The general tone of the Stock Market is again strong, although prices are not uniformly higher than yesterday. The demand was free and on liberal orders for New-York and Erie, Hudson River, Illinois Central, Toledo, Rock Island and Michigan Guaranteed, while New-York Central was, if any thing, a fraction weaker than the closing quotations of Thursday afternoon, with only a moderate offering of the stock, however, through the day. The purchases of Erie were quite stinted, partly on English orders, and part, it is said, for account of speculators in a neighboring city; the price advancing to 32⅜ ₱ cent., the highest figure since three years or more. Hudson rose to 62½ ₱ cent., which is a higher point than the stock had attained, if our reccollection is correct, since the year 1855. The purchases this week are said to be in part for New-England account, where the future of the road is said to have been recently investigated and viewed with favor by a party of speculators who made largely, some years since, on the recovery of New-Englaud Railway property. The fresh movement in Chicago and Rock Island carried the price to 82½ ₱ cent., at which and a fraction below there was some realizing, the latest quotation being 82 ₱ cent. Illinois Central was again rising, and the orders this forenoon advanced the price to 89@ 88⅞ ₱ cent., closing 88⅞@⅞ in the afternoon. The Bonds of the Company again sold at 99 ₱ cent. In Toledo and Michigan Guaranteed the orders to-day were largely increased; a heavy amount of the first-named Stock was taken at from 48 to 48⅜ ₱ cent., and the latter sold in the afternoon up to 48@48¼ ₱ cent. Harlem common shares were in rather improved demand also, and in Reading a considerable business was done, commencing at 47¼ and running up to 48@ 48¼ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail improved 1 ₱ cent., and Panama shares were steady. The following were about the closing Share quotations compared with yesterday afternoon, the general market closing steady:

	Thursday.	Friday.		Thursday.	Friday.
Central	87⅜	87½	Galena	79⅝	79¾
Erie	30⅞	32⅜	Rock Island	82¼	82
Hudson	62	62¾	Mich. Central	71⅛	71½
Panama	126½	126⅝	Mich. South'n	23	23⅜
Pacific	83	84	Toledo	48⅛	48⅜
Reading	48⅛	48⅛	Illinois Cen.	88⅜	88⅝

In State Stocks there were free sales of Missouri Sixes at a further decline of ¼ ₱ cent., while other descriptions were steady and rather firmer; Virginias 92, and Tennessees 91, sales. In Railway Bonds, Eries were firm for all descriptions, and Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Funds in demand at 78 ₱ cent.

The market for money is quiet to-day, with an easy supply on call at 7 ₱ cent., as the rule, and some deposits left with the Stock Brokers, subject to a day's notice, at 6 ₱ cent. Of prime Short paper the offering outside of Bank is not large, and discounts on this class are made at from 6½ to 7 ₱ cent. The Exchanges for the *Fulton*, to-morrow, were made at 109¾@109¾ on London, at 60 days, and Sight Bills, with the difference of London interest added. The Mexican Silver noticed, yesterday, as from New-Orleans, say $250,000, will go forward to Europe to-morrow, and about $500,000 in gold bars, of the recent receipts from California in addition.

The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, Sept. 8.	$127,999,839	77,112,681	19,187,713	9,538,824
Boston, Sept. 10.	64,586,627	19,297,692	5,330,357	7,241,099
Phila., Sept. 10.	37,224,180	16,103,815	4,753,709	2,891,376
N. Orleans, Sept. 8.	22,241,703	14,477,993	9,939,919	9,057,734
Total	$242,052,349	126,992,180	39,211,698	28,729,033
Last week	243,545,080	129,705,243	38,751,581	28,045,377

WELLS' Chicago *Commercial Express*, of yesterday, furnishes the following statement of the weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at Chicago from all sources except teams, from the first of January for three years, standing thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
January 9	190,550	61,223	156,237
January 16	176,540	79,291	231,852
January 23	177,680	72,350	333,095
January 30	147,623	84,971	321,288
February 6	96,664	136,778	241,886
February 13	160,054	133,298	288,130
February 20	173,008	173,84.	254,601
February 27	232,123	112,056	188,588
March 6	190,090	101,260	131,993
March 13	232,142	84,794	230,129
March 20	127,772	77,726	481,498
March 27	115,062	182,185	299,575
April 3	172,443	155,379	281,266
April 10	330,184	181,914	442,743
April 17	319,637	129,686	428,919
April 24	310,759	168,945	529,977
May 1	678,682	185,433	514,584
May 8	497,514	213,831	836,293
May 15	493,612	228,403	677,383
May 22	509,697	322,136